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28 March 1984

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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28 March 1984

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

GDR, FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS URGE COOPERATION

OW091003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, March 8 (XINHUA)--Parliamentarians from the Democratic and Federal Germanys emphasized here today that both countries should strengthen their relations and cooperate in finding solutions to problems in Europe.

A delegation of the parliamentary group of the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Germany, led by Horst Emmke, vice-chairman of the Social Democratic Party, arrived here today for a two-day visit.

Receiving the delegation, President of the Democratic German People's Assembly Horst Sindermann said it is necessary for the two Germanys to take steps to promote peace, detente and mutually beneficial cooperation.

He observed that normalization of relations between the two Germanys is of great importance and, in this regard, their parliaments have a special responsibility.

He noted that the question now is that everything must be done to minimize the damage caused by the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe.

He urged his guests to support the new Warsaw Pact proposal calling for talks on cuts in military spending because, he said, military budget must be approved by parliaments.

During the reception, Horst Emmke presented his view on arms limitation and disarmament. He agreed with his host that in view of their responsibility for peace, the two Germanys should establish a positive relationship of security and cooperation.

CSO: 4000/256

GENERAL

GDR PARLIAMENT SUPPORTS DPRK TALKS PROPOSAL

OW081055 Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, March 7 (XINHUA)--President of the People's Chamber (parliament) of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) Horst Sindermann said the GDR parliament supports the proposal for tripartite negotiations put forth by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DRPK), according to an ADN report.

This pledge was contained in his recent letter in reply to an appeal of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world on January 10, 1984.

The letter, addressed to Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop [name as received], said: "In the international situation exacerbated by imperialism's confrontation and armament policy, all possibilities have to be used for securing and strengthening peace, for detente and disarmament."

In view of the U.S. policy aimed at turning South Korea into a dangerous base for aggression against People's Korea, the DPRK's initiative on January 10, 1984, on united tripartite negotiations between People's Korea, the USA and South Korea was a contribution to the maintenance of peace and detente in the Korean Peninsula, the letter said.

CSO: 4000/256

GENERAL

BRIEFS

GUYANA, DPRK COOPERATION PROTOCOL--Georgetown, March 4 (XINHUA)--Guyana and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have signed an economic and technical cooperation protocol, it was learned here today. Under the protocol which covers areas from agricultural research to hydropower development, the DPRK has agreed to work along with Guyanese experts in designing and constructing an irrigation project. The DPRK will provide cement, steel and irrigation pumps for the project which will encompass some 1,000 hectares of land. Guyana will get assistance from the DPRK to set up a mini-hydropower unit and assistance in mineral exploitation. The two countries will cooperate in agricultural research, in particular seed production and rice cultivation. Besides, DPRK experts will help Guyana design a new hospital. [Text] [OW041744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 4 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/256

UNITED STATES

MONDALE, HART CLAIM VICTORIES IN 'SUPER TUESDAY'

OW141207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, March 13 (XINHUA)--Former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart of Colorado both claimed victories tonight in "Super Tuesday's" Democratic race for presidential nomination.

In today's contest, one of the most important of this year's presidential campaign, Mondale carried away two major southern states--Georgia and Alabama, while Hart took two bigger states--Massachusetts and Florida.

In "Super Tuesday's" election, Democratic primaries or caucuses have been held in nine states: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Oklahoma, Washington, Hawaii and Nevada; and more than 500 delegates to the July Democratic National Convention will be chosen.

In Georgia, according to reports, Mondale outstripped Hart by a narrow margin of 30 percent to 28 percent of the votes, with Jesse Jackson 21 percent. In Alabama, Mondale received 34 percent of the votes while Hart and Glenn 21 percent respectively.

In Massachusetts, however, Hart led over Mondale by 40 percent to 26 percent, with George McGovern 21 percent. In Florida, Hart won 40 percent of the votes, as against Mondale's 33 percent and John Glenn's 12 percent. Hart also won in Rhode Island.

No report has come from western states caucuses yet except Oklahoma, where Hart is running ahead. Opinion polls showed he is also leading in some other western states.

The nationwide wave of support among Democrats for Hart, following his victory in the New Hampshire primary on February 28, has been felt in the past week in all the nine states. Mondale's response to this challenge has further dramatised this year's Democratic campaign.

Their crucial battle was in the three southern states--Florida, Alabama and Georgia where the two contenders have employed all resources at their disposal. Hart has tried hard to keep up his momentum, while Mondale has made great efforts to stem Hart's surge to the forefront.

Today's elections showed that Hart, campaigning with the theme of "new ideas for a new generation," is advancing in the Democratic field, and Mondale, running as a traditional liberal Democrat, is making some rebound after his setbacks in three states in New England area and in Wyoming over the past two weeks.

Mondale's triumph in Alabama and Georgia will prop him to fight for a viable candidacy, and the new victories for Hart will establish him as "one of the national candidates."

It is believed that the Mondale-Hart duel will become more strenuous and complicated in the coming weeks.

CSO: 4000/257

UNITED STATES

U.S. DISAGREES WITH KING HUSAYN'S REMARKS ON ISRAEL

OW160152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0125 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, March 15 (XINHUA)--The United States today expressed disagreement with the remarks of King Husayn of Jordan that the U.S. has lost its credibility as a mediator in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict because of its one-sided support for Israel.

"Of course we differ with some aspects of King Husayn's assessment of the situation and of American policy," said State Department spokesman John Hughes in a statement on Husayn's interview with the NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

Husayn ruled out the possibility of direct negotiations with Israel any time soon. He also rejected U.S. President Ronald Reagan's stated policy of encouraging Jordan and moderate Palestinians to enter peace negotiations with Israel.

Hughes said that the United States "is supportive of Jordan's security and continues to uphold the views outlined in the President's September 1 initiative for Arab-Israeli peace, including our position on the status of Jerusalem and on settlements."

He added that the U.S. support for Jordan "has taken the form not only of security assistance but also of action in times of stress."

He said Husayn's remarks bear out President Reagan's concern that "American constancy and American credibility are crucial to hopes for peace."

He maintained that Reagan's September 1 initiative was, and remains, the "most realistic, workable, and promising approach to a solution" to the conflict in the region.

However, he continued to stress the U.S. commitment to Israel, saying that it "has had, does have, and will always have a strong friendship with Israel."

The statement also said that "President Reagan remains ready, as before, to offer our support and assistance whenever the parties in the area are ready to step forward."

King Husayn's criticism of American policy came one day after Reagan appealed to Jordan and some other Arab countries to enter direct peace talks with Israel in a speech to the United Jewish Appeal in Washington Tuesday. Reagan also called for military aid to Jordan.

CSO: 4000/257

SOVIET UNION

PRC-AMITY GROUP LEADER SAID PLANNING VISIT TO USSR

OW090741 Hong Kong AFP in English 0713 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Report by Elisabeth Chang]

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (AFP)--A senior Chinese foreign affairs official will visit the Soviet Union this year, the English-language CHINA DAILY reported today.

The paper gave no exact dates for the tour but East European sources said it might take place in April or May and would also include stops in a number of Eastern European countries including Hungary and Poland.

Mr. Wang's visit is normally to take place just before that of Soviet First Vice Premier Ivan Arkhipov here in May, the sources indicated.

Mr. Wang, a career diplomat who was once ambassador to Poland, is to make the visit in his capacity as president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, a body responsible for promoting China's "unofficial ties" with foreign countries.

CHINA DAILY said the association had decided to develop its relations with all socialist countries, including Albania, a country which broke its ties with Beijing in 1978.

Last year Beijing and Tirana however moved to mend their relations when they formally restored economic ties by signing two trade protocol agreements.

Political relations have yet to resume. CHINA DAILY did not say just how the association intended to develop its links with Albania.

In efforts to boost ties with the Soviet Union, part of a gradual rapprochement begun by the two socialist giants in 1982, the paper said two Soviet delegations would visit China this year at the invitation of the association.

One of these delegations will visit Beijing, Tianjin, located 150 kilometers (93 miles) from here, and the northeastern cities of Harbin and Dalian "to exchange experiences on how to run a big city," CHINA DAILY indicated.

Last year, the friendship association had arranged an exchange of tourist groups, the first of its kind in 18 years between the two neighbors.

The association is also to send to Moscow this year a delegation to study Soviet agriculture.

CSO: 4000/258

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK PREMIER CALLS FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

OW072049 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1509 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Mar (XINHUA)--According to a report by the Korean Central Broadcasting Station, Premier of the Korean State Administration Council Kang Song-san pointed out in his letter today, in reply to South Korean "Prime Minister" Chin Ui-chong, that now the problems of "removing the danger of war" from Korea and "creating preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the motherland" can be smoothly solved in an all-round way only when "tripartite talks" are held by Korea, the United States, and the South Korean authorities. The letter also expressed that "the North-South talks are not rejected."

Kang Song-san's letter was handed to the South Korean side by North Korean liaison officers at the conference hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom this morning.

The letter stressed that the "tripartite talks" proposal was advanced "on the basis of taking into full account the historical facts and the prevailing situation on the Korean Peninsula" and is "the most reasonable proposal for safeguarding peace in Korea and for accelerating the peaceful solution of the Korean question" at present. The letter added that the United States and the South Korean authorities "have no basis to oppose the tripartite talks, whether in view of their commitments to the Korean question or judging from the stand they have been holding thus far."

On the question of the North-South "bilateral talks" proposed by the South Korean authorities, Kang Song-san's letter said that the "tripartite talks" proposal advanced by Korea "does not reject the bilateral talks between North and South." "We should not be wedded to the form of talks, be it talks between North and South or tripartite talks, if they can ease the present acute and tense situation on the Korean Peninsula, remove the military confrontation, and solve the question of independent and peaceful reunification," the letter said.

Referring to the so-called issue of "holding talks between those countries related to the Korean question," the letter pointed out that this is inappropriate because there is no country directly responsible for the Korean question except the United States.

On 10 February, the South Korean "Prime Minister" Chin Ui-chong sent a letter to Kang Song-san in the same way in Panmunjom, in reply to North Korea's letter of 11 January to the South Korean authorities. The South Korean letter expressed disagreement with North Korea's proposal for the "tripartite talks." Instead, it stood for "South-North summit talks" or "ministerial talks," and proposed that "talks between countries directly or indirectly responsible" for the Korean question be held.

CSO: 4000/259

WESTERN EUROPE

REPORTAGE ON LI XIANNIAN'S VISIT TO TURKEY

Presents Books to University

OW141858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Ankara, March 14 (XINHUA)--Six hundred seventy volumes of Chinese classic and modern literature, Chinese history and reference books were presented by President Li Xiannian to the Department of Sinology of Ankara University here today.

The books were delivered to Dean Olus Arik of the university's School of History, Geography and Literature by Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei and Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Zhou Jue on behalf of the president.

Speaking at the ceremony, Professor Arik recalled the age-old contacts and the traditional bond of friendship between the Chinese and Turkish peoples. This relationship, he said, "has greatly contributed to the progress of mankind."

In his speech Gong Rhui suggested that Chinese and Turkish youth be impressed with the need to go on developing the friendly relations in the interest of the two peoples as well as of peace in Central Asia and the world at large.

He said that China wanted to learn from Turkey's valuable experience in education.

In the company of Professor Olus, Gong Dafei and Zhou Jue watched the instruction of the sophomore class in spoken Chinese. They were warmly welcomed by the instructor and the students.

Attends Theater in Ankara

OW150058 Beijing XINHUA in English 0034 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Ankara, March 14 (XINHUA)--The visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei watched a Turkish folk dance performance at the Grand Theater here this evening.

The Chinese guests, accompanied by Turkish President Kenan Evren and his daughter Madame Senay Gurvit, received a standing ovation by the audience when they appeared at the theater.

Folk dances in various regions in Turkey were performed by the Turkish State Folk Dances Group.

After the show, President Li and his wife, together with the Turkish president and his daughter, mounted the stage, shook hands with the dancers one after another and then had a photo taken with them. President Li also waved hands to greet the spectators who returned him with warm applause. Presidents Li and Evren each presented a basket of flowers to the dancers.

Earlier, Madame Lin Jiamei accompanied by Madame Gurvit visited a girls' technical institute here and a children's hospital affiliated with the Hacettepe University.

#### Meets Foreign Diplomats

OW152130 Beijing XINHUA in English 2019 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Ankara, March 15 (XINHUA)--The visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei met at Ankara Palace here this evening with diplomatic envoys and their wives from countries having diplomatic relations with China and representatives of some international organizations. The Chinese president and his wife held friendly conversations with many of them.

CSO: 4000/250

## WESTERN EUROPE

### XINHUA REPORTER VISITS TURKISH SINOLOGIC CENTER

OW130907 Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Report by Li Xiande, XINHUA correspondent]

[Text] Ankara, March 15--When this correspondent came to the Sinologic Department of Ankara University in a recent sunny morning, the fourth year students were having a lesson of ancient Chinese language.

The teacher, 39-year-old Associate Professor Pulat Otkan, explained the new words and expressions, introduced background information of the text and translated it into modern Turkish. With questions and answers, the whole class was conducted in a lively atmosphere.

Founded in 1935 as part of Ankara University under the care of the late Mustafa Kamal Ataturk, the department has now become the Sinologic center in Turkey and has made precious contributions to the exchanges between Turkey and China.

Teachers and students of the department have translated dozens of Chinese literary works into Turkish, including ancient Chinese classics such as "The Analects of Confucius"; "Records of the Historian," the first general Chinese history written in the first century B.C.; "Master Sun's Art of War," a work on military studies written in the 6th century B.C., as well as works of modern Chinese literature such as Lu Xun's "The True Story of A Q"; the famous playwrights "Teahouse" by the late Lao She and "Thunderstorm" by Cao Yu.

The Turks are originated from the Tujue, a nationality in ancient China. As a nomad, the Tujues did not have their own written language and their life and history were recorded in many ancient Chinese books.

"Learning ancient Chinese language stems from the need of knowing and learning the history of the Turkish nationality. We must learn Chinese for the sake of our nation and our motherland," said Professor Otkan.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Turkey and China in 1971 marked a turning point in the history of Sino-Turkish relations and has opened up the way for more active cultural exchanges between the two countries.

When President Kenan Evren came back from his China visit in 1982, he instructed the Ministry of Education to pay more attention to the study and research of Chinese in Turkey. Professor Otkan told this correspondent that the department enrolled 30 students in 1983 and the figure is expected to increase to 100-200 in the next few years.

The department now has a four-year school system and the curriculum includes modern Chinese language, Chinese history and literature, composition, ancient Chinese language and ancient Chinese poetry. While ancient Chinese is still taken seriously, attention has been shifted to modern Chinese to meet the rapid development of exchanges in diplomatic, cultural, economic and other fields.

The center has since its founding trained over 100 Sinologists and some of them have received academic degrees. As Professor Otkan put it, "We are doing the job of training architects for the building of Turkish-Chinese friendship."

The Ankara University has a storage of some 1,000 Chinese books, but this is far behind the need of the Turkish Sinologists. Teachers and students of the Sinologic Department are now looking forward with delight to the arrival of Chinese President Li Xiannian who will come here for a state visit on March 12 and will donate Chinese books to the university.

CSO: 4000/250

WESTERN EUROPE

GDR'S HONECKER ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT FRG

OW121055 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, March 11 (XINHUA)--Leaders of both Democratic and Federal Germany today stressed their interest in developing good relations between their two countries and Democratic German leader Erich Honecker said he had accepted an invitation to visit the FRG, the Democratic German news agency ADN reported.

During a meeting today in Leipzig, Honecker and Franz-Josef Strauss, Bavarian prime minister of the Federal Germany, agreed that "favorable development of relations between Democratic and Federal Germany is an important contribution to securing peace."

During a visit to the Federal German Saar State Exhibition Hall at the Leipzig International Trade Fair today, Honecker said that he had accepted the invitation to visit the FRG and that the timing of the visit would be settled later. He also accepted an invitation from Saar State Prime Minister Werner Zeyer to visit the state, Honecker's home town, during his visit to the FRG.

On trade between the two Germanys, Honecker said that last year Democratic Germany's trade with the FRG increased remarkably over 1982 and that "trade is a good foundation for relations between the two Germanys."

During another meeting in Leipzig today, Honecker and Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Federal German minister of economics, agreed a favorable development of good-neighborly relations between Democratic and Federal Germany will help the process of restoring detente and make the international situation healthy.

Both Lambsdorff and Strauss are here to attend the Leipzig Fair, the first time that Strauss has come to the annual.

CSO: 4000/250

## EASTERN EUROPE

### BRIEFS

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRENCH OFFICIAL--Bucharest, March 11 (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Jean le Garrec, French state secretary in charge of plan and management of territories, and had talks with him on ways and possibilities of expanding the economic relations between the two countries. Garrec, who arrived here on March 8, also had talks with Stefan Birlea, chairman of Romania's State Planning Committee, and Financial Minister Petre Gigea on ways to enhance bilateral economic relations. The two sides agreed that there are many possibilities in promoting trade, scientific and technical exchanges and cooperation in production between the two countries, including cooperation in third countries. [Text] [OW110403 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 11 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/249

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS RAP U.S. INTERVENTION

OW140059 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)--The Salvadoran guerrillas' radio appealed to the nation Monday evening to oppose an impending U.S.-Honduran "counter-insurgency operation" in northeast El Salvador, according to news from San Salvador.

Radio "We Are To Win" revealed the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras near El Salvador's border. An American flotilla including the aircraft carrier "America" was steaming toward El Salvador. Honduras' border guards, the radio said, had stepped up their "patrols" and Salvadoran Government troops had been massed in the northeastern province of Morazan to search for guerrillas.

Earlier, a spokesman for the guerrillas pointed out that should the American troops based in Honduras cross the border with El Salvador, they would be treated as invaders and annihilated.

As the Salvadoran general elections scheduled for March 25 draw near, there are reports of increased U.S. military presence around that country. An EFE report quoted well-informed sources as saying that about 2,500 U.S. soldiers had been airlifted from Panama to Honduras near El Salvador's border. These U.S. troops had formed units of from 100 to 200 men each and deployed along the border. And four more U.S. warships would follow the carrier "America" and sail into waters off Central America.

It is believed that these U.S. military movements are intended to cope with guerrilla actions in the area.

A U.S. State Department spokesman Monday accused Salvadoran guerrillas of creating terror in anticipation of the elections. He denied the report about 2,500 soldiers having been sent to Honduras, but admitted that there would be a small-scale joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuver later this month.

CSO: 4000/260

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NICARAGUA APPEALS FOR INTERNATIONAL MILITARY AID

OW141255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Managua, March 13 (XINHUA)--The Nicaraguan Government today appealed to the international community to supply technical and military equipment to Nicaragua to prevent the U.S. from invading the country.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the coordinator of the junta, read a message on behalf of the government to the people of the world condemning the Nicaraguan anti-government elements for launching attacks against Nicaraguan territories from their bases in Honduras and Costa Rica in the last few weeks and stressing that these activities were manipulated by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The message said that as the U.S. Government has sent thousands of troops to Honduras and stationed warships in the waters of Central America, the anti-government activities in Nicaragua have intensified. The existence of U.S. military interference in the area will severely hamper the peace efforts by the Contadora Group in its mediations in the area.

The four demands to the U.S. Government contained in the message are:

- 1) immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and military equipment from Central America;
- 2) cessation of the aggressive activities against Nicaragua;
- 3) political settlement of the Salvadoran crisis;
- 4) political settlement of the Nicaraguan problem.

The message concluded by saying that so long as the current situation has not changed and the U.S. Government does not create conditions for easing the situation, Nicaragua cannot and should not pin an unrealistic hope on the political settlement. The Nicaraguan people should be ready to strengthen themselves in order to deal with and repulse the imperialist aggression and interference.

CSO: 4000/260

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SWEDISH EXPERT EXAMINES COUNTRY'S INTERNATIONAL PROPAGANDA

Stockholm INTERNATIONELLA STUDIER in Swedish No 1, 1984 pp 34-35

[Article by Michael Schoenhals, research student at the Chinese department of Stockholm University]

[Text] International Chinese propaganda today is intended primarily to present news about China and inform others of conditions in that country. According to the general secretary of the Chinese CP, Hu Yaobang, propaganda should be aimed at broadening other people's knowledge of and friendly feelings toward China, creating a favorable international climate that facilitates China's efforts at modernization and--last, but not least--serving the international fight against hegemony as much as possible.

In the past, the Chinese said that propaganda efforts abroad should be aimed at enhancing the left, winning over central segments of the masses, dividing the upper class and hastening world revolution. Today they completely reject these political goals, which they admit were naive, and consider it an absurd idea that Chinese propaganda alone could ever influence the political balance between right-wing and left-wing forces in another country to any decisive extent.

Chinese propaganda is shaped to reach as large an audience as possible. Hu Yaobang has stressed that they want to reach all kinds of foreigners, regardless of nationality, social status and political color. But a possible exception is Sinologists and other experts who are seen as the ones primarily reached and affected by propaganda actually intended for a Chinese audience in China.

The propaganda division of the Chinese Communist Party, Zhong-Xuanbu, regularly provides information to writers, journalists, tourist guides and other people affected about how the central authorities want them to express themselves when they are addressing foreigners. What a foreigner experiences via the Chinese press and radio broadcasts in foreign languages differs in both content and form from what Chinese citizens in general see, read or hear in their own language on the same subject.

The party's guidelines can differ greatly in nature and of course there is no guarantee that they are always followed to the letter. At times they are

extremely general, such as instructions to tourist guides not to tell untruths just because they are addressing foreigners who cannot check on the truthfulness of a statement. Sometimes they are very detailed, for example explaining in detail for all journalists why the use of a certain term is no longer in accord with party policy.

### Strategic Rhetoric

It is very common for the propaganda division of the Chinese CP to tell all concerned party members at regular intervals that for some reason a special term should not be used in official statements or writings. This is even more common in connection with propaganda for domestic consumption, but it also occurs in an international context. On 20 October 1980, for example, there was a short lesson on the meaning of the word "appeasement" in the western world:

"The international tendency to compromise with and give way to the Soviet Union must be exposed and condemned. We must make people aware of the danger (in this tendency). At the same time we must remember to seek the truth in facts: we must not use the label 'appeasement' in all likely and unlikely contexts....

"Since Chamberlain's appeasement of Hitler before World War II led to the world war and catastrophe, the western world is very sensitive to the word 'appeasement.' We must be careful in our use of the word. We must not call everything from detente and talks to political solutions appeasement, for we will not win any friends that way.

"It is also not exact enough and is unlikely to convince anyone.

"We must make a distinction between the efforts of western nations to develop normal relations with the Soviet Union and sacrificing others or striking compromises with the Soviet Union. We must draw a distinction between the fact that on the basis of growing strength, the western nations are holding talks with the Soviet Union and cowardly concessions to the Soviet threats. We must distinguish between the desire of western nations for normal economic and technical exchange with the Soviet Union and giving economic and technical assistance to the Soviet Union."\*

### Tactical Rhetoric

The above example clearly demonstrates that the Chinese CP is well aware of the strategic importance of rhetoric. But in the following example we are speaking first and foremost of tactical rhetoric. On 16 February 1979, a decree was issued from Beijing that in the future the phrase, "the Dalai Lama's traitorous clique," should not be used:

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\*"Propaganda Trends 1979 and 1980," a collection published by the Chinese Academy for Social Sciences in Beijing.

"The new situation means that we must actively try to enable the Dalai Lama and the group around him to return to their native land. Consequently, in the future we should not use the expression 'the Dalai Lama's traitorous clique' in our propaganda, but say 'the Dalai Lama and the original representatives of the Tibetan upper class residing abroad,' 'Tibetan countrymen' or 'Tibetan countrymen abroad....'

"Enabling the Dalai Lama group to return to China is of enormous importance. In that way we could destroy the plans of international reactionary forces, in particular Soviet hegemony, to split our country. This would benefit the consolidation of the defense of our southwestern borders, the unity and stability of the entire nation and our efforts to induce Taiwan to reunite with the fatherland as well as our work to achieve the unification of the fatherland."

A study of the Chinese CP's instructions to the party's propagandists can give valuable insight into how hard it must be to curb agitated writers in a crisis. What was more natural for patriotic Chinese than to accuse Vietnam of "ingratitude" when after the help it had received from China during its struggle with the United States, the country began to turn against its neighbor to the north at the end of the 1970's?

But in Beijing they were well aware of the risks involved in suggesting in the party press that Vietnam was expected to be grateful for the support the country had received at one time. On 7 May 1979 instructions went out that in international relations countries should not accuse other countries--more precisely, Vietnam--of "ingratitude":

"We gave the Vietnamese people very extensive and unselfish assistance during its just struggle against occupation and for national independence. For a socialist nation and a people that had already fought its way to the victory of socialism, this was an international obligation. We have never regarded this as a question of alms and charity. For this reason the term, 'ingratitude,' should be avoided in attacks on the Vietnamese leadership clique."

A bad habit many Chinese journalists had for a long time was to use too many provocative phrases of the type, "dropping the mask," "lashing out," "crazy," etc. Only in recent years have these terms been reduced in number in news releases from the Chinese news agency, HSIN-HUA.

This is no accident or the result of individual journalists rejecting on their own initiative the style which Chou Enlai said back in 1952 "makes it hard for the newspapers and radio stations of other countries to use our news dispatches." Instead it is primarily a result of an explicit order from the very highest authorities. On 1 March 1980 all Chinese journalists received the following instructions from the Chinese CP's propaganda division in the form of what was originally a letter from Hu Qiaomu to the news agency HSIN-HUA:

"I propose that HSIN-HUA ban such phrases as 'dropping the mask,' 'lashing out,' etc. from international news dispatches. This kind of phrase serves no purpose at all in reporting and just reduces the value of HSIN-HUA's news. News should always report the facts objectively and should not turn into abusive wall newspapers, as happened during the Cultural Revolution."

One of the things that often makes the Chinese media hard to understand for a foreign public is the use of verbatim translations of various political slogans. How many foreign readers have at times been puzzled by the meaning of such statements as, "The line is the key link: take a firm grip on it and everything else will fall into place," "walk on two legs," "agriculture's 8-point rule," etc. However the difficulty of doing anything about the communications problem resulting from new slogans can be seen from the fact that even western journalists cannot avoid them when they write about China.\*

But the propaganda division of the Chinese CP has asked Chinese journalists to avoid slogans as much as possible when writing in English. On 17 April 1979 a comment was made, by quoting Hu Yaobang, on the negative consequences of an excessive use of obscure slogans and political jargon:

"There may be a very small number of people in power in the governments of other countries and people who specialize in Chinese research who will understand this kind of phrase, but they can inform themselves via our domestic newspapers and radio broadcasts and via negotiation discussions. They do not need to turn to our foreign-language radio broadcasts. It is 'casting pearls before swine' to use them (slogans) in our propaganda going to other countries. Our foreign propaganda has been unsuccessful for some time: could this have something to do with the content of our foreign-language broadcasts? I think it is an important reason."

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\*Many of the Chinese CP slogans are compact and pregnant linguistic gems--easy to remember and vague enough to be given a new meaning if the need arises and it becomes politically expedient. "Line" here refers to policy in the most general sense of the word, while "everything else" refers to concrete and practical matters. "Walking on two legs," for example, can refer to virtues of the type "self-sufficiency--help from outside" or "independent cooperation" and means rejection of a onesided policy. The "rule" is a program for the development of agriculture in which eight factors (mechanization, irrigation, etc.) are stressed as absolutely fundamental.

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CSO: 3650/133

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### REGULATIONS ON CIVILIAN EXPLOSIVES CONTROL

OWO70510 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0126 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--Regulations Governing the Control of Explosives for Civilian Use of the People's Republic of China (promulgated by the State Council of the People's Republic of China on 6 Mar 1984)

#### Chapter I. General Principles

Article 1. These regulations are formulated in order to exercise strict control over explosives for civilian use, avoid accidents involving explosives, prevent counterrevolutionaries and other criminals from carrying out sabotage with explosives and protect the safety of socialist construction and the people's lives and property.

Article 2. The explosives for civilian use referred to in these regulations mean the following explosives for non-military use:

- (1) Demolition materials, including all kinds of explosives, detonators, fuses, detonating cords, non-electric detonating system, detonating charges and other demolition substances;
- (2) Black powder, pyrotechnics, signal flares for civilian use and fireworks;
- (3) Other explosive substances which the Ministry of Public Security deems necessary to place under control.

A list of explosives for civilian use will be prepared and published by the Ministry of Public Security in conjunction with other departments concerned.

Article 3. The explosives for civilian use (hereafter referred to as "explosives" for short) are dangerous substances. Their production, storage, marketing, purchase, transport and use must be under strict control according to these regulations.

Article 4. The explosives-producing plants and the warehouses for storing explosives should be built in secluded areas far away from cities. Building such plants and warehouses in urban areas, other areas where people live in compact communities and scenic spots is prohibited. The explosives plants

and warehouses must be located at a safe distance from important facilities in the surrounding areas, such as water conservancy facilities, vital communications lines, bridges, tunnels, high-tension power lines, telephone and telegraph lines and oil transfer pipes, as prescribed by relevant safety regulations of the state. Setting off explosives or building any additional buildings and other facilities within the buffer area is prohibited.

The provincial, municipal and autonomous regional People's Governments shall call meetings of the departments and organizations concerned to study seriously and solve within a prescribed time the problems of relocating existing explosive plants and warehouses if their locations do not conform to Article 4 stipulations.

Article 5. The workers and staff members who produce, keep, use or transport explosives must be politically dependable, have a strong sense of responsibility and know the characteristics and operational rules of explosives. Newly recruited personnel must be given necessary technical training and safety education before they begin to work.

Article 6. The persons in charge of the organizations that produce, store, market, transport or use explosives shall be responsible for the safe management of explosives.

The organizations that produce, store, market, transport or use explosives must institute a system of safe management of explosives, and a system of responsibility for safety, formulate safe technical operations rules, educate the workers and staff members to observe the rules strictly, and set up safe management departments or safety inspectors according to necessity.

Article 7. The public security organs at all levels shall supervise and inspect the safe management of explosives in the areas under their jurisdiction in accordance with these regulations.

## Chapter II. The Production of Demolition Materials

Article 8. The state exercises strict control over the production of demolition materials. The production of demolition is organized and rationally distributed according to unified state planning, under the management of the departments concerned and in accordance with the needs of national economic development.

Article 9. To establish a civilian-use demolition materials plant, the local department in charge must submit a request to the provincial, municipal or autonomous regional department in charge of demolition materials production. The provincial, municipal or autonomous regional department shall examine the request in conjunction with other departments concerned and endorse it before it is forwarded to the Ministry of Ordnance Industry for reexamination and approval according to state plan. If the request is approved, the local department in charge shall show the approving document and blueprint to the local county or city public security bureau to apply for a permit. A "Permit for Safe Production of Explosives" will be issued if the application is

verified as in conformity with the stipulations of these regulations. Then, the local department in charge shall register the plant with the local county or city administration of industry and commerce and obtain an operating license before the plant begins production.

Prior approval by the Ministry of Ordnance Industry and permission by the local county and city public security bureaus and other departments concerned must be obtained before work can be started by factories producing demolition materials on rebuilding and extension projects. Upon completion, such projects must be inspected and accepted by the department in charge of the work jointly with the local provincial, municipal, or autonomous regional departments in charge of demolition materials production, as well as the public security organs and other departments concerned, and may be put into production provided they meet the provisions of these regulations.

Without obtaining approval according to the provisions in the foregoing articles, no unit is allowed to produce demolition materials, and there will be no exception. The manufacture of demolition materials by individuals is strictly forbidden.

Article 10. The plant buildings of factories producing demolition materials must conform to relevant state regulations concerning safety standards, and appropriate ventilation, cooling, moistureproofing, fire and explosion prevention, lightning arresting, and other safety facilities should be installed according to the types and properties of the demolition materials produced. There must be suitable exits in the workshops. A specific distance must be kept between various production processes that are apt to cause danger. Strict operational rules should be established and seriously enforced with regard to production processes such as mixing, grinding, baking, and airing of chemicals, which are particularly apt to cause danger. Finished products must be promptly put in storage and must not be left in production workshops.

Article 11. Factories producing demolition materials must establish a strict inspection system to insure that products meet quality standards. Products that are not up to standards are not allowed to leave the factory.

Article 12. Tests or trial production of demolition materials must be carried out at special sites or in special laboratories. It is strictly forbidden to conduct tests or trial production in production workshops or warehouses. The establishment of test sites away from factories producing demolition materials must be approved by the local county and city public security bureaus.

New products must be technically appraised as up to standards by the provincial municipal, or autonomous regional department in charge of demolition materials production, approved by the Ministry of Ordnance Industry, and reported to the Ministry of Public Security for the record before regular production may begin.

Production of mixed explosives of the chlorate family is strictly forbidden, unless it is jointly approved by the Ministry of Ordnance Industry and the Ministry of Public Security.

### Chapter III. Storage of Demolition Materials

Article 13. Demolition materials must be stored in special warehouses or storerooms and managed by specially assigned personnel. They must not be placed anywhere at will. The distribution of demolition materials to contracted households or individuals for safekeeping is strictly forbidden.

Article 14. When units that store, sell, transport, or use demolition materials set up special demolition materials warehouses or storerooms, they must apply to the local county and city public security bureaus for a permit based on approval documents issued by departments in charge at and above the county and city level, design drawings, and a list of full-time storekeeping personnel. Following an examination to see that the provisions of these regulations are met, a "permit for the storage of explosives" will be issued. Then, and only then, will storage be permitted.

Article 15. For temporary storage of demolition materials, the units using these materials should select a safe and reliable place for separate storage, assign specific personnel to guard the materials, and report to the local county and city public security bureaus for approval. For temporary storage of small quantities, a report should be made to the local public security police station, a report should be made to the township people's government for the record.

Article 16. Warehouses and storerooms for demolition materials must meet the following requirements:

- a. An incoming and outgoing checking and recording system should be established. Receiving and issuing of demolition materials must be recorded, insuring that the accounts are clear and tally with the items in storage.
- b. The quantities of demolition materials stored in the warehouse must not exceed the designed capacity. Demolition materials of conflicting properties must be stored in separate rooms. It is strictly forbidden to leave other articles in the storerooms.
- c. Unauthorized persons are strictly forbidden to enter the storage area. Smoking and use of fire are strictly forbidden in the storage area. It is strictly forbidden to bring other inflammable and explosive items into the warehouses. It is strictly forbidden to put up for the night or carry out other activities in the warehouses.
- d. When loss or theft of demolition materials is discovered, it must be promptly reported to the local public security organs.

Article 17. Demolition materials which have already deteriorated or have become ineffective due to expiration of the validity period should be removed from the warehouse and destroyed promptly. Before their destruction, a list of the items to be destroyed should be made, and a destruction work plan should be drawn up and submitted to the competent department at the higher level for approval. The plan for destruction of demolition materials should also be

sent to the local county or city public security bureau for its records. Destruction should be carried out properly at a suitable place designated by the county or city public security bureau concerned.

#### Chapter IV. Sales and Purchases of Demolition Materials

Article 18. Demolition materials are items under the state distribution plan. When an industrial or mining enterprise above the county level (inclusive of the county level; this also applies to the following articles) is in need of demolition materials, it should report to the competent department at the higher level for concurrence and then submit an application to the competent supply department, which should allocate, distribute, and supply the required materials according to the plan. Supply and sales contracts for demolition materials signed according to the state distribution plan must be certified and sealed by the competent supply department before they can take effect. Copies of such contracts should be sent in a timely manner to the local county or city public security bureau for examination, as required.

Free buying and selling of demolition materials, selling of such materials by the manufacturing enterprises themselves, and exchange of such materials for other things are all strictly prohibited.

Article 19. When industrial and mining enterprises below the county level, rural production units, scientific research units, literary and art units, and medical units are in need of demolition materials, they should report to the competent departments at the higher level for examination and concurrence and then apply to the local county or city public security bureaus for a "permit to purchase explosives." With this permit, they can purchase the demolition materials from the designated suppliers.

Article 20. Suppliers selling demolition materials should be designated jointly by the competent supply department, public security organ, and other units concerned. The suppliers should obtain a "permit to sell explosives" issued by the local county or city public security bureaus and register with and obtain their business licenses from the county or city industrial and commercial administrative bureaus, before they are permitted to sell demolition materials. When selling demolition materials, they must require the "permit to purchase explosives" issued by the public security organ.

Article 21. Imports or exports of demolition materials must have the approval of the Ministry of Ordnance Industry and concurrence of the local provincial, municipal, or regional public security departments (bureaus). The importers or exporters must apply to the foreign trade departments for import or export license. Customs must supervise such imports and exports according to the pertinent law and, after examination, give clearance to the materials on the basis of the import or export licenses.

#### Chapter V. Transport of Demolition Materials

Article 22. For transport of demolition materials, the receiving unit should apply to the local county or city public security bureau for a "permit to

transport explosives" by presenting the supply and sales contract for the demolition materials, certified and sealed by the competent supply department, along with a statement showing the names, quantities, place of dispatch, and destination of the demolition materials to be transported. Only with this permit can demolition materials be transported.

If the demolition materials purchased according to the stipulations contained in Article 19 of these regulations have to be transported, and application should be filed for a "permit to transport explosives," with which the demolition materials can be transported, such application to be filed at the same time when applying for the "permit to purchase explosives."

After the materials have reached the destination, the receiving or purchasing unit should put a note on the permit to transport, stating the condition of the materials after arrival and return the permit to the original issuing public security organ.

No "permit to transport explosives" is required for short-distance transport of demolition materials within a city. However, a prior notification should be given to the city public security bureau, and the stipulations in Article 25 of these regulations should be strictly followed.

Article 23. For transport of imported demolition materials or demolition materials for export, the consigner should apply to the county or city public bureau at the destination or the port of exit for a "permit to transport explosives" by presenting the document of approval from the Ministry of Ordnance Industry and the import or export license issued by the foreign trade department. Only with this permit can such demolition materials be transported.

Article 24. With a "permit to transport explosives," a transporting unit may transport explosives in accordance with relevant regulations issued by the transport department. The consigner should assign an escort or escorts for the transport, if necessary. The escort must be familiar with the characteristics of the transported demolition materials.

Article 25. The following rules governing the transport of demolition materials must be observed:

- (1) The transport vehicles and ships must meet relevant transport safety requirements of the state.
- (2) The cargo packing should be sturdy and tight. Demolition materials of conflicting characteristics should not be mixed up and loaded onto the same car or cargo hold of a ship. Passengers, combustibles and explosive substance should not be carried in the same car or ship's cargo hold loaded with demolition materials.
- (3) Demolition materials should be loaded and unloaded at railway stations or docks which are far away from busy urban districts or densely populated districts. The railway stations and docks for handling demolition materials shall be decided by local public security organs in coordination with the railway and transport departments.

(4) Demolition materials should be loaded or unloaded during daytime as much as possible. Special persons should be assigned to direct the operation and ensure its safety. The loaders and unloaders must use common sense in safely loading and unloading demolition materials. Those without such common sense must be taught beforehand. Guards should be posted at the loading-unloading site to prevent unauthorized persons from entering it.

(5) Vehicles carrying demolition materials on highways must run at limited speed and maintain intervals wide enough to prevent chain explosion. If the vehicles carrying demolition materials must pass densely populated urban areas, local public security organs should be informed beforehand so that they will assign a route and time for the passage of the vehicles.

(6) During midway stopovers and rests, the vehicles carrying demolition materials should be parked far away from buildings and densely populated districts and be watched by special persons. It is strictly prohibited to smoke or build fires in the vicinity of demolition materials.

Article 26. Individuals are strictly prohibited from carrying demolition materials on their person while riding bus, tramcar, train, ship or aircraft. They are strictly forbidden from hiding demolition materials in baggage consigned for transport, or in mail.

#### Chapter VI. Use of Demolition Materials

Article 27. In order to use demolition materials, a unit must first submit a request to the higher-level department in charge for examination and approval; and then present to the local county or city public security bureau the document showing location of the demolition site, names, quantity and usage of the demolition materials and the distance from nearest neighboring buildings, and the safe operations procedures to apply for a "permit to use explosives" before the demolition materials are used.

Article 28. Demolition jobs must be done by qualified dynamiters.

The dynamiters of industrial and mining enterprises should be checked and trained by their enterprises and evaluated by local county or city public security bureau. Those who are evaluated as qualified shall be issued "dynamiter's certificates" by local county or city public security bureau.

The dynamiters should be evaluated and checked regularly. A dynamiter found to be unfit for continuing a demolition job should be disqualified and his "dynamiter's certificate" should be revoked. A dynamiter who had discontinued a demolition job because of work assignment change should return his "dynamiter's certificate" to the issuing unit.

Article 29. A demolition job must be done in line with safety rules under the direction of a special person. The danger zone must be properly marked, with guards posted around it. Dynamite is set off only after the warning signal is sounded and all personnel in the danger zone are evacuated to a safe place.

After the dynamite is set off, the warning signal shall be lifted only after the explosion site is checked and determined to be safe to enter.

Article 30. Before undertaking a large-scale demolition job, or doing a controlled demolition job in an urban area, any area where people live in compact communities or scenic spots or in the vicinity of important facilities, the engineering unit must submit the demolition plan to the department in charge at county, city or higher level for approval and obtain the agreement of local county or city public security bureau.

Article 31. A strict issuing and returning system must be established for the use of demolition materials. To get demolition materials, the demolition personnel must have the approval of the shift or team leader or that of the responsible person at the site. The quantity received must not exceed what is to be used on that same shift, and the remainder must be returned on the same day.

Article 32. Nondemolition personnel are forbidden to carry out demolition work. When demolition is really needed by peasants for housing construction or other purposes, they should submit an application through the villagers' committee for examination and endorsement, to the township or town people's government or public security police station for approval, and demolition personnel will be assigned to buy the demolition materials and perform the demolition for them.

Article 33. Unauthorized taking, using, keeping, giving, transfer, resale, and loans of demolition materials by any unit or individual are strictly forbidden. The use of demolition materials for fish or animals is strictly forbidden.

#### Chapter VII. Gunpowder, Pyrotechnics, Signal Flares for Civilian Use, and Fireworks and Firecrackers

Article 34. Enterprises producing gunpowder, pyrotechnics, signal flares for civilian use, and fireworks and firecrackers must obtain approval by the appropriate provincial, municipal or autonomous regional departments in charge, and workshops engaged in the seasonal production of fireworks and firecrackers must obtain approval from the local county or city departments in charge; with the approval documents, they should apply to the local county or city public security bureau for a permit, and a "permit for safe production of explosives" will be issued them following an examination to see that the relevant state safety regulations are met; and then they should complete registration procedures at the local county or city industry and commerce administrative bureau to get a business license and start production.

Article 35. The making of pyrotechnics with chlorates must be tightly controlled. When it is necessary to use chlorates to make up pyrotechnic and special products for theatrical, sports, hunting, and export purposes, the project should be examined and endorsed by the provincial, municipal, or autonomous regional departments in charge; approved by the provincial, municipal or autonomous regional public security departments (bureaus); and the products turned out in fixed quantities by designated specialized factories.

Without approval, the production of pull-crackers, throw-crackers, strike-crackers, paper fire-striking charges, and other dangerous articles by any unit or individual is strictly forbidden.

Article 36. When factories, mines, enterprises, and rural basic-level production units require gunpowder and pyrotechnics, and when sea transport, fishing, and other working vessels require signal flares for civilian use, their requests should be examined and endorsed by higher departments in charge, and they should then apply to the local county or city public security bureaus for a "purchase permit for explosives" and make their purchases at designated supply points.

Article 37. The commercial department and public security organ will determine, through consultation, the locations of supply points dealing in gunpowder and pyrotechnics. The supply points should obtain a "permit for selling explosives" from the local county or city public security bureau, complete registration procedures at the local county or city industry and commerce administrative bureau, and receive a business license. Then, and only then, will they be allowed to sell. When they sell gunpowder and pyrotechnics, they must check and keep the "purchase permits for explosives."

The supply points dealing in fireworks and firecrackers will have their locations determined by the commercial department and public security organ through consultation, and will be issued a "permit for selling explosives" by the local county or city public security bureau. Then, and only then, will they be allowed to sell.

Without approval, transporting and selling of pull-crackers, throw-crackers, strike-crackers, paper fire-striking charges, and other dangerous articles by any unit or individual are strictly forbidden.

Article 38. Hunters should purchase the limited quantities of gunpowder and detonation caps they need at designated supply points upon presentation of their "hunting-gun permits" and identification by the security department of their units or the public security police station of their place of residence. The selling units should keep records of purchasers' names, addresses, work units, "hunting-gun permit" numbers, and quantities and dates of purchases for examination by public security organs.

Article 39. To transport gunpowder, pyrotechnics, and signal flares for civilian use, the purchasing unit must obtain a "permit for transporting explosives" from the local county or city public security bureaus beforehand. After the arrival of the goods at their destination, the purchasing unit should state on the transport permit the condition of the items on arrival, and send the permit back to the original issuing public security organ.

## Chapter 8. Punishment

Article 40. If a person violates the stipulations of these regulations and causes potential dangers in the course of producing, storing, marketing,

transporting or using explosives, and if he does not correct the mistake after it is pointed out, the public security organs have the authority to ask him to correct it within a definite time or ask him to stop doing business until the mistake is corrected. If he refuses to correct the mistake despite repeated admonition, the country or city public security bureau has the authority to revoke his permits and at the same time, the industry and commerce administration may revoke his business license.

Article 41. If a person violates the stipulations of these regulations, produces, transports or sells explosives without a permit, or illegally hoards, illegally possesses, misuses or steals explosives, the public security organs should confiscate the explosives and impose such punishments as disciplinary warning, fines or detention according to the seriousness of the violation in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Public Security Management and Punishment of the People's Republic of China," or affix criminal responsibility to him according to law. If the violator is an organization, the leaders of the organization shall be held responsible or even face criminal charges.

Article 42. If a person violates the stipulations of these regulations, causes explosives to be lost or stolen or causes other incidents in the course of producing, storing, marketing, transporting or using explosives, he should be given disciplinary punishment or face criminal charges according to the seriousness of the violation.

If the leader of an organization neglects his responsibility and safety precautions, causes a large quantity of explosives to be lost or stolen or causes major accidents, he should be held responsible for the negligence or even face criminal charges, in addition to the persons who are directly to blame.

#### Chapter 9. Supplementary Articles

Article 43. An organization that has engaged in producing, storing, marketing or using explosives prior to promulgation of these regulations should go through the formalities for obtaining approval from the authorities in accordance with the stipulations of these regulations, if it does not have approval.

Article 44. The provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments and the ministries and commissions concerned under the State Council may formulate detailed rules and regulations and other management regulations based on these regulations and report them to the Ministry of Public Security for the record.

Article 45. These regulations become effective upon promulgation and supercede the "Regulations Governing the Management of Explosives" approved by the State Council on 29 November 1957 and promulgated by the Ministry of Public Security on 9 December 1957.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### MINISTRY OF LIGHT INDUSTRY IMPROVES EFFICIENCY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 84 p 4

[Article: "Ministry of Light Industry Vigorously Overcomes Bureaucratic Style"]

[Text] Reporter Zeng Xiangping [2582 4382 1627] reports the following: Earnestly overcoming the bureaucratic style followed by organs, the Ministry of Light Industry, instead of sending documents back and forth, made personal consultations on issues and greatly improved efficiency.

Covering a wide range, the ministry administers many trades and industries. In the past, when an issue had to be discussed or a construction project determined by several units, often the persons in charge sent documents everywhere instead of consulting in person, not only wasting time, but also making mistakes in decisions due to the failure to exchange opinions properly and resulting in losses to the state. After the start of party rectification, the ministry party organization focused on changing the bureaucratic formalities and asked the various departments to discuss in person problems long unsolved due to disputes over trifles and to solve them earnestly. Documents traveled back and forth among the planning, capital construction and first light industry bureaus of the ministry and the units of the design institute on such construction projects as the Shandong Zibo refractory material plant, Anhui glass plant and Jiangsu Wuxi thin glass bottle plant. No agreement on their construction scales was reached and the issues were left unsettled. Last January, the responsible persons of these units personally consulted one another and reached a consensus in half a day. Upon approval by the vice minister in charge, the decisions were telegraphed the next day to the provinces and cities concerned, thereby solving the problems promptly. The proportions of investments by the ministry and the local government for the joint timepiece integrated circuit capital construction project were long undecided, but when Minister Yang Bo [2799 3134] personally consulted with the local comrades, an understanding was promptly reached, and the amounts of investment by both sides determined.

In regard to major issues brought up by party members in the course of simultaneous study and discussion, the ministry party organization demanded that the various units immediately solve those which could be solved and, on the basis of intensive investigation and study, submit plans to sort and change those which temporarily could not be solved. It is currently investigating and analyzing one by one the 20 plus issues concerning the lack of clear definition of responsibilities and mutual wrangling among the various branches, clarifying the spheres of functions, responsibilities and authority, establishing a post responsibility system, tightening work discipline, stimulating the enthusiasm of the various branches and levels, and vigorously initiating a new phase.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### DEVELOPMENT OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY IMMUNITY

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[Article by Sun Lin [1327 2651]: "Evolution of the Principle of State Sovereignty Immunity"]

[Text] The principle of state sovereignty immunity in international law means that a country is not subject to the jurisdiction of a court of another country without its approval. The court of a country is not entitled to exercise jurisdiction over a foreign country and its assets. The 1977 UN General Assembly passed a resolution, deciding to include the term "jurisdiction immunity of states and their assets" in the existing work plan of the International Law Commission, and to codify it into a draft provision.<sup>1</sup> Due to the recent occurrence of some events in the world, the international community is paying close attention to the problem of the state sovereignty immunity.

In 1976, the United States adopted an "Act of Foreign State Sovereignty Immunity"<sup>2</sup> and the United States unilaterally announced that the U.S. court may exercise jurisdiction over a state without the approval of the state. After that, Great Britain promulgated an "Act of State Immunity" in 1978.<sup>3</sup> Canada also passed an "Act of State Immunity" in 1982,<sup>4</sup> and with the implementation of these legislations, the courts of some countries have indiscriminately handled the cases of foreign countries and governments. This has created friction and caused strained international relations. For example, on 1 September 1981, the U.S. court "tried by default" the so-called "Huguang Railway Bond Case."<sup>5</sup> This has hampered the relations between the United States and China. In the meantime, while the UN International Law Commission is codifying this item, increasingly heated debates have been conducted.

At present, what are the main differences and viewpoints at issue with regard to the theories and practice of state sovereignty immunity? What is the essence and background of the dispute? What are the trends of development of the principle of state sovereignty immunity? All these problems not only concern the codification and development of international law, but also have a direct bearing on the normal development of international relations. It is necessary to conscientiously study and explore them.

## 1. Differences and Disputes on the Issue of State Sovereignty Immunity

The principle of the state sovereignty immunity is a long established principle of international law. As a principle which governs state sovereignty and equality of sovereignty, it is also a basic principle of the contemporary international law contained in the UN Charter. The principle of state sovereignty immunity has always been commonly followed by various countries in their international practice. However, some countries have maintained that state sovereignty immunity should be restricted. In other words, the "sovereign act" of foreign countries should be made immune, whereas their "nonsovereign act" (including commercial activities and so forth) should not be immune. Actually, all countries always act as sovereign countries. They should not be regarded as nonsovereign countries because of their "nonsovereign acts" such as commercial activities and others. It is unscientific to divide the act of a country into a "sovereign act" and a "nonsovereign act," and to restrict the immunity of a sovereign state. This also violates the principles of state sovereignty immunity and equal sovereignty. All these have given rise to many debates with regard to the state sovereignty immunity.<sup>6</sup> Today, those who advocate the further restriction of immunity have said: The restriction of state sovereignty immunity is a "general trend" of the present international relations; insisting in sovereignty immunity hampers a country's jurisdiction over its territory, and obstructs international justice and righteousness. They also maintain that the restriction of immunity is a progression of international law, otherwise, the international law will be thrown into confusion and chaos. However, what are the actual facts?

Has the restriction of immunity become a "general trend"?

By citing the precedents of the courts of some countries, internal legislation, and international conventions, some people have tried to show that the restriction of immunity has become a "general trend" in the world. In a recent discussion held by the International Law Commission, members of the commission from China and other countries used many facts to show that there was no such "general trend."<sup>7</sup> The so-called court precedents were only precedents of courts of a small number of Western nations. Just as a member from an African country had pointed out, the reason why some countries appeared in court was to "protest against the jurisdiction," hence "it is inappropriate to say that there is a trend of restrictionism."<sup>8</sup> Furthermore, the precedents of these courts were only the practice of domestic law of some countries. With regard to the so-called state legislation, there are only the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, as well as two or three commonwealth nations which have enacted internal legislation. As far as international convention is concerned, there has been only the European immunity convention to date, which has been approved by a small number of countries such as Austria, Belgium, and Cyprus. Some people cited the "immunity convention of American nations." But this is only a draft proposed by jurists and its contents are not exactly the same as those of the European immunity convention.<sup>9</sup> In their legal practice, most of the developing nations have no precedent for taking legal proceedings against foreign countries. Some people said that this "silence" meant that they

did not oppose the restriction of immunity. Actually, the "absence" of such precedents have exactly shown that they observe the principle of sovereignty immunity. Therefore, they have refrained from exercising jurisdiction over foreign countries. It is not the fact that the "practice of all countries throughout the world" should be cited in order to prove a certain trend. It is not right either to say that "active participation or passive involvement of all countries in the world" is needed in order to determine that a certain regulation is a regulation of international law. However, it is completely wrong to say that a "general trend" of the restriction of immunity has occurred because of the practice of a small number of countries mentioned above, or because of the convention approved by several countries. It is still wrong to say that the restriction of immunity has become an "international law."

Does the act of persisting in the "state sovereignty immunity" harm the "jurisdiction power over state territory"? This is an issue which concerns mutual relations between "state sovereignty immunity" and "state jurisdiction power." It is also an important issue which concerns the legal basis of the principle of sovereignty immunity.

Does the act of persisting in sovereignty immunity harm jurisdiction power over territory? As early as in 1812, when Marshall, chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, was trying the vessels "Transaction" case, he maintained that the United States had no power of jurisdiction over a French naval vessel, because the vessel enjoyed judicial immunity. He pointed out: "Due to the fact that the world is composed of many sovereign states which enjoy equal rights and are equally independent, all sovereign states have agreed in practice to make adaptations with regard to their absolute and complete power of jurisdiction, which is exercisable within their territories, because of their mutual benefits based on mutual contacts and good relations... This has become a usual practice and a generally recognized view... Once the court exercises territorial sovereignty in violation of the usual practice and duties accepted by the civilized world, the country concerned will be regarded as impairing its prestige."<sup>10</sup> According to Marshall, the "adaptations" made by a state with regard to its jurisdiction power is a "usual practice and duty accepted by the civilized world," and a voluntary act based on the "mutual interests" of all sovereign states. Here, we do not see anything which harms jurisdiction power over territory.

What are the relations between immunity power and jurisdiction power of a state? Although the above-quoted precedent of the U.S. court was very often cited as a basis for providing sovereignty immunity, Marshall did not make any precise explanation on such relations. Recently, while a Western scholar cited Marshall's view, he said: When a country enters the territory of a foreign country, it should be "definitely approved" by the latter. Since it is an "approval," such approval can be "retracted," or be restricted by certain conditions.<sup>11</sup> A special reporter of the International Law Commission (hereinafter called special reporter for short), who took part in the codification of the term "state immunity" also said in his report: "Considering it from the angles of the sovereignty of territory, state, and people, the state jurisdiction power is a general principle."

Jurisdiction power is an exception to immunity."<sup>12</sup> The above-quoted two views maintain: A state's jurisdiction power over its territory is a basic principle of international law. A foreign country does not enjoy jurisdiction immunity according to the principle of independent international law. It is, instead, determined by the subjective will of the territorial state. The territorial state can "approve" the immunity, or "refrain from approving" the immunity, or restrict the immunity. From an angle of legal theories, such a view has entirely negated the independent existence of state immunity as a principle of international law. Such a view does not hold water.

According to theories of the contemporary international law, the legal basis of state immunity is the principle of state sovereignty and equal sovereignty. Zhou Gengsheng, a Chinese well-known scholar in international law, said: "The principle of state judicial immunity is a traditional principle of international law. It is based on the principles of state sovereignty, equality, and independence."<sup>13</sup> Soviet scholars also hold such views.<sup>14</sup> They maintain that the "principle of equality on state sovereignty is a basis of state immunity."<sup>15</sup> "Oppenheim's International Law" also says: "The third consequence of state equality is to follow the rule of 'no ruling power between equals.' No countries are entitled to claim jurisdiction over another country."<sup>16</sup>

According to the principle of state sovereignty, there is no doubt that a state has absolute and complete jurisdiction in its territory. However, the principle of state sovereignty has never held that one country is entitled to exercise jurisdiction over another country with equal status in its territory. On the contrary, the principle of sovereignty itself has demanded that each and every country fully respect the sovereignty of other countries, because the "state sovereignty means full power of a state in its territory and its independence in international relations."<sup>17</sup> The fact that a state has enjoyed full power and has maintained independence in its territory are the two traits of state sovereignty, which are interrelated and indivisible. Each and every state should respect the sovereignty of other countries in international relations. This is also an important condition which enables a state to enjoy sovereignty. According to contemporary international law, all states, whether they are big or small, enjoy equal sovereignty. They "enjoy equal rights and duties and are equal members of the international community," and "each and every state has the duty to respect the dignity of other countries."<sup>18</sup> According to the principle of sovereignty and the principle of equal sovereignty, it is hard to imagine that in international contacts, a country can arbitrarily place under the jurisdiction of its court another country with equal sovereignty, which has "enjoyed independence in international relations," without the latter's approval. It is completely wrong to say that the act of arbitrarily imposing jurisdiction over other countries is in accord with the principle of safeguarding the sovereignty of the people. A state is allowed to not contact another state. They are allowed to not establish official relations, or to not enter each other's territories. However, once a country establishes relations with other countries, it should respect their "independence in international relations." According to the views of

A. Fu-de-luo-si [1715 1795 5012 2448], "the independence of various countries manifests itself in the fact that any country, as a main body of international law, is not subjected to the judicial jurisdiction of other countries."<sup>19</sup> Therefore, in accordance with the principle of state sovereignty, a state has enjoyed jurisdiction over its territory. According to the principle of state sovereignty and equal sovereignty, a state has also enjoyed immunity power. All these are based on the principle of independent international law. Instead of repelling each other, they are mutually and closely connected with each other. No relations of subordination have existed in this respect.

Some people say that with regard to the issue of sovereignty immunity, each and every country is both a "claimant" and "conferrer" of sovereignty immunity. Therefore, as far as the restriction of immunity is concerned, all states are equal in terms of rights and duties. Because developing countries suffered a lot in history from the rule of foreign countries and "extraterritoriality," their jurisdiction power will be weakened if they stress immunity. They maintain that this will be detrimental to the developing countries. Actually, no such thing as weakening jurisdiction power has occurred, because first, no jurisdiction power is imposed on foreign sovereign states; second, with regard to the problem of sovereignty immunity, each and every country is both "claimant" and "conferrer." Outwardly, all countries are equal before the law. Actually, it is the developing countries which are charged in foreign courts. Very often, they lose their lawsuits for various reasons. It is exactly the idea of lopsidedly stressing jurisdiction power and weakening immunity power that truly harms developing countries.

Can fair judgment be ensured only resorting to the court? Those who advocate the restriction of immunity say that if a state fails to bring a lawsuit against foreign countries in the court of the state, individuals will be harmed, because they are unable to "defend themselves and obtain compensation." They "can only rely on favors bestowed by foreign countries." Western scholars have also written articles, saying: "It is unfair to deny a legitimate demand (of an individual) by relying on state sovereignty immunity," and "such a situation can no longer be tolerated."<sup>20</sup> However, such views run counter to international practice and reality. Actually, when a foreign state, or its organs, or an independent company or an enterprise, has a dispute with a certain state, the dispute can generally be solved through diplomatic channels, or special agreement, or arbitration, or other legal procedures.

Those who favor the restriction of sovereignty immunity maintain that diplomatic talks cannot solve problems in a fair way as a court does.

If two countries with equal sovereignty cannot ensure a fair and just settlement through consultations and talks, how can the judgment unilaterally imposed on a sovereign state by the court ensure a fair and just settlement?

We hereby cite a precedent of "Hong Kong aircraft" provided by the special reporter to explain this problem. The so-called "Hong Kong aircraft case" referred to a case handled by the British court which imposed jurisdiction over the property in Hong Kong of China Airline Company and the Central Airline Company which belonged to the People's Republic of China. According to the principle of inheritance of the government, there was no doubt that the PRC Government might inherit the ownership of the property of the "two airline companies" in Hong Kong. However, the British Government issued a privy council's instruction (to the Hong Kong Supreme Court), imposing jurisdiction over the above-mentioned property of China. On grounds of controversy about the ownership of the property, the instruction stresses: "Even if the defendant of the case is a foreign sovereign state, the court has the right to handle it." And last, the privy council passed a judgment and enforced it. The British Government sent a large number of armed policemen to seize by force the property of the "two airline companies," which included 70 aircraft. From this precedent, we can clearly see that if the judgment was "fair" to a foreign plaintiff, it is absolutely unfair to the PRC and the Chinese people!

Does the restriction of immunity mean the progress of international law? Judging from the above-mentioned situation, it is clear that the so-called international trend of the restriction of the state sovereignty immunity is actually the intention of several big countries to expand their own jurisdiction power, and use the method of ordering their own courts to exercise jurisdiction over other countries. They have tried to use the method to replace diplomatic talks. According to the law of a state and its litigation procedure, the court of the state takes legal proceedings against another state without the latter's approval, including passing judgment, trial by default, detention of property, and enforcement of the judgment. Such a method is adopted by the state to replace diplomatic discussions with a sovereign state on an equal basis in light of the international law. As a result, the state court becomes the supreme arbiter of the case involving a dispute with other sovereign states. It is difficult to imagine that this method means a trend of progress. Today, when we say that a certain trend is in accord with the progress and development of international law, such a trend must truly reflect the general practice, desires, and interests of the international community, the practice, desires, and interests of the Third World countries in particular. This trend must be beneficial to normal progress and development of international relations, and to the progress and improvement of international relations. This trend must truly reflect the progressive ideas and principle of the contemporary international law. The trend of the "restriction of immunity" has occurred in certain states. It is difficult to say that such a trend conforms with all these requirements. If we enact the provisions of international law in accordance with the theories and practice of the restriction of immunity, the progress and development of the international law will never be promoted. On the contrary, the international law will be thrown into confusion. This will also aggravate international tension. The Secretariat of the Asian and African Law Society said in a document issued in 1982: Whether the present practice of the restriction of immunity in Western countries "conforms with the interests of developing countries,"

or whether "it should occupy a position in the enactment and progress of the international law, is open to question."<sup>21</sup>

## 2. The Essence and Background of the Dispute Over State Sovereignty Immunity

At present, some countries have tried to expand their jurisdiction power. They have tried to exercise jurisdiction not only over foreign judicial officials, but also over other foreign states themselves. They intend to exercise jurisdiction not only over acts covered by the courts concerned, but also over the acts which occurred in foreign countries, but which are under the "influence" of the courts concerned. What are the essence and background of the trend of the expansion of such jurisdiction power?

Beginning in this century, and after World War II in particular, some European continental countries have advocated the restriction of state sovereignty immunity. However, most countries have persisted in traditional sovereignty immunity, and have opposed the restriction. This is the so-called dispute between "restrictionism" and "absolutism" with regard to the problem of sovereignty immunity.<sup>22</sup>

The United States and Great Britain pursued the principle of "absolutism." However, with the revival and development of the postwar world economy, the occurrence of transnational corporation, the increase of private investment abroad, and the expansion of world trade, some people in the United States and Great Britain repeatedly advocated the principle of "restrictionism." In 1952, (Tate), acting legal adviser to the U.S. State Department, wrote a letter to the attorney general, deciding to change the policy (the so-called "(Tate's) Official Letter"). The official letter said: "At present, the State Department has decided that under some circumstances, it will not give (foreign countries) immunity." It added: "Those countries which carry out state-operated trade have increasingly maintained the argument of immunity. It is necessary to the United States to change its policy." American scholars wrote articles to commend the policy, saying: "From the U.S. standpoint, it is absolutely necessary to do so," and "this will rule out any unfair factor for private enterprises."<sup>23</sup> In Great Britain, Lauterpacht wrote an article calling on completely abolishing the principle of state immunity, with a few exceptions. He maintained that the continuation of "absolutism" would "produce a negative influence" over Great Britain "as a country and nation which has worldwide interests."<sup>24</sup> These two articles have shown that the reason why their authors maintained "restrictionism" was to benefit "private enterprises" and the "nation." Thereafter, in the judicial theories and practice of the United States and Great Britain, there occasionally were some disputes over the restriction of immunity and absolute immunity.

During the 1970's, the advocacy of the restriction of immunity won the upper hand in both the United States and Great Britain and legislation on the restriction of immunity was eventually adopted. Kenneth Dam, deputy secretary of state, recently delivered a speech entitled "Disputes Over Outside Territorial Jurisdiction and Jurisdiction Power and the U.S. Foreign

Policy." He made an analysis of the disputes resulted from the intention of Western nations to expand their jurisdiction power and trends of development in this respect.<sup>25</sup> While analyzing the economic background of such a development trend, Dam said: "Although the oil crisis occurred in the 1970's, from 1970 to 1980 world export volume increased from \$328 billion to more than \$2 trillion. The export volume of the United States increased from \$43 billion to \$220 billion." He added: "Under the conditions of the increase of economic reliance, and the expansion of trade and mutual influence," the United States and some other countries are bound to demand an expansion of their jurisdiction power in order to protect their interests. Therefore, "nowadays there exists the condition which gives rise to disputes over jurisdiction power." Dam's analysis can also be used to explain the trend in the United States of trying to expand jurisdiction, and to restrict foreign state sovereignty immunity.

A Western scholar wrote an article, saying: As far as the restriction of immunity is concerned, "one of its most important achievements is to protect an individual's right of bringing forward a claim to foreign countries so as to change the arena of competition among countries under changeable political pressure to a more effective and unbiased arena of litigation at home."<sup>26</sup> It is obvious that the reason why it is regarded as "one of the most important achievements" is that the problem can be solved in a "litigation arena" of a country, so that the method of settlement can be unilaterally imposed on other sovereign states. This is, of course, beneficial to private enterprises. "Legal" protection is provided to private enterprises in places where legislation on the restriction of immunity is implemented. Therefore, after the United States promulgated the 1976 legislation, if Great Britain failed to enact in 1978 a legislation on the restriction of immunity aimed at protecting the interest of private capital, "a large number of transactions will be drawn from London to New York, incurring invisible great losses in incomes."<sup>27</sup> "If Great Britain fails to take action, New York will become a capital of world trade."<sup>28</sup>

The above-mentioned analysis has shown that an important aim of the restriction of immunity is to protect the economic interests of private capital. However, with regard to the problem of sovereignty immunity, a country can be both a "claimant" and a "conferrer" of the immunity. Are those countries which advocate the restriction of immunity not worried about more jurisdiction imposed on them by other countries because of this? We know that those countries have weighed the advantages and disadvantages. In the above-quoted article written in 1951, Lauterpacht asked: What would Great Britain, a country with vast interests abroad, do if it encounters "trouble and blackmail" in foreign countries? He answered the question himself, saying that this problem can be solved by applying the general "remedial measures" of the international law, including the measure of "retaliation" in order to "obtain substantial protection." He added: However, the continuation of the implementation of "absolutism" would be detrimental to the "nation."<sup>29</sup>

We can also make some specific analyses concerning practical conditions and legislation of these countries.

First, the economic and trade activities of these countries are operated by individuals and the states are rarely involved in such "nonsovereign acts." The restriction of the immunity power of the state's "nonsovereign act" has nothing to do with them. However, with regard to the so-called "state sovereign act" which concerns their interests, they strongly uphold and protect its absolute immunity. For example, it is particularly important to protect the "absolute immunity" of their consulates and troops stationed abroad, because they are countries with "worldwide interests." Therefore, the legislation of the United States in 1976 and the legislation of Great Britain in 1978 do not affect the absolute immunity power of their consulates and troops stationed abroad.<sup>30</sup> In the International Law Commission, members from these countries have repeatedly stressed that the provisions must explicitly stipulate that the restriction of sovereignty immunity does not include consulates and troops. Some people have even put forth the idea that diplomatic immunity should go beyond state sovereignty immunity. They said: "To meet the need of performing their duties," "consulates should enjoy more immunity power than the state."<sup>31</sup> It is obvious that such a view is illogical. A consulate is a diplomatic mission of a state in a foreign country. Without a sovereign state, it is impossible to have a diplomatic mission in a foreign country. "When the skin has gone, what can the hair adhere to?" Without a sovereign state, how can a consulate perform its duties? Actually, the international law has acknowledged the immunity power of consulates. There is no doubt about that. The reason why we cite the viewpoint on the "superiority of diplomatic immunity" is to show that those who advocate the restriction of immunity may put forth their radical viewpoint in order to safeguard "absolutism," when they deem it necessary.

Furthermore, we also understand that even in the sphere of economic activities of the so-called "nonsovereign act," as long as immunity might affect their interests, they would carefully try everything possible to make special arrangements in order to avoid it. For example, measures for execution have been adopted in accordance with the 1976 U.S. legislation for distraining foreign assets. "Section 1611" of the legislation explicitly stipulates that the accounts of foreign central banks and monetary organs are not affected by the execution of these measures.<sup>32</sup> An explanatory memorandum presented to the U.S. Congress explained this matter: "If we do not explicitly agree to drop the execution of the measures with regard to such accounts, the deposits of foreign funds in the United States will be affected. Furthermore, if measures of execution are imposed on reserves of foreign countries, this will give rise to serious problems in diplomatic relations."<sup>33</sup> It is obvious that these countries which advocate the restriction of immunity will never suffer losses whether they are "claimants" or "conferrers."

At present, some big countries in the West have expanded their power of jurisdiction. In other words, they have expanded the targets and geographical spheres covered by their jurisdiction. However, the expansion of all forms of jurisdiction power will inevitably cause contradictions and disputes. Last year, in petroleum and gas pipelines trade, the United States conflicted with its Western allies in terms of law and policy. This was an example which explains this matter.

On 29 December 1981, the U.S. Reagan administration announced its economic sanction against Poland and the Soviet Union. On 18 June 1982, the sanction was further to the equipment for petroleum and gas pipelines and facilities produced by U.S. affiliated companies in foreign countries in accordance with the U.S. license. Such a decision conflicted with the jurisdiction power of the countries concerned where the U.S. affiliated companies are located. Due to strong opposition by Western allies, the United States abolished the sanction on 13 November 1982. In April 1983, Reagan proposed another bill to amend the "1979 export administrative law" of the United States. The amendment has stipulated that "while imposing jurisdiction over new foreign policy," it is necessary to "curb its influence over contracts which have been concluded and transaction activities in allied nations and friendly countries."

We quote Kenneth Dam's remarks in order to explain this issue. Dam has acknowledged that the conflict caused by the above-mentioned expansion of jurisdiction power is actually not a conflict in law, but a conflict in policies. This problem cannot be solved in court. Instead, it can only be solved through diplomatic channels.

The expansion of the jurisdiction power of the United States is based on the so-called "standard of effects." In other words, a country can impose its "civil law and criminal law on actions which occurred in foreign countries, but which have an important and direct effect on the country itself." Whether a certain action has "important and direct effects" on a country is entirely determined by the court of the country itself. Actually, whether that country has jurisdiction power is unilaterally determined by that country itself. However, the "standard of effects" unilaterally devised and controlled by the United States ran into a stone wall among Western allies. Dam analyzed this lesson, saying: "During the early postwar years, the U.S. force achieved an overwhelming superiority over the allied nations. Therefore, our stipulations are naturally accepted by them." He added: "However, today our allied nations are strong and self-confident and think things out for themselves," "unanimity will not naturally realize," and "efforts from various quarters are needed in order to coordinate their will." In other words, the "standard of effects" is no longer applicable. A "standard of balance" should be applied in order to carefully balance the interests of various nations. Dam pointed out that the U.S. State Department was not satisfied with the "standard of balance." However, "the 'standard of balance' is more practical," and "can avoid conflict" and "can avoid adopting a reckless attitude toward problems which deeply involve foreign countries."<sup>34</sup>

Our above-mentioned analyses have shown that the restriction of state sovereignty immunity, or trend of the expansion of the state jurisdiction power in a broader sense, has deep economic roots, including factors which cause contradiction and conflicts of interests among nations. Under such circumstances, if a country goes its own way to unilaterally expand its jurisdiction power without regard to legitimate rights and interests of other countries, this country will be opposed and resisted by other countries. This will cause friction among nations and aggravate tense

international relations. Only by truly respecting state sovereignty and sovereignty equality and proceeding from other basic principles of international law to follow the established standards of the international law, and to conscientiously "balance" the interests of various nations, can the problems which involve jurisdiction power be solved in a fair and reasonable way.

### 3. Evolvement of the Principle of State Sovereignty Immunity

At present, the struggle is developing which involves the practice and theories on the principle of state sovereignty immunity. In the courts of some countries, the number of cases of arbitrarily bringing lawsuits against foreign countries and governments has gradually increased. Most of the defendants are Third World countries. Some of them were tried by default because they refused to appear in court. Some of them lost their lawsuits although they paid expensive court costs. Some of them asked for diplomatic settlement, but their demand was unreasonably rejected. In the meantime, more disputes have occurred in the International Law Commission because of the codification of more and more substantial provisions.

Because the principle of state immunity has been challenged, the sovereignty and interests of a number of countries have been threatened and impaired. More and more countries are defending their sovereignty immunity. At the UN General Assembly and discussions held by the International Law Commission, they pointed out: The trend of the restriction of immunity "has mainly occurred in the practice of industrially developed countries," and "socialist countries and developing countries are disturbed by such tendencies."<sup>35</sup> Some of the members of the International Law Commission were formerly inclined to accept the restriction of immunity, but later they suddenly changed their ideas. They maintained that six factors should be considered while imposing "restriction of immunity." These factors included that the restriction should be based on the practice of the majority of countries and that the exceptional rules which govern the principle of immunity should not harm the principle itself and so forth.<sup>36</sup> Some members opposed the establishment of too many "exceptional" rules for fear that the rule of immunity would exist in name only. Bitter disputes also occurred in the drafting group of the International Law Commission. Agreement on some key provisions was delayed for a long time.

How will the present tendencies develop? How should the item on state immunity be codified?

Because the trend of the expansion of jurisdiction power in some countries cannot be curbed, the struggle with regard to the theories and practice of the state sovereignty immunity will continue to develop. As we mentioned above, if some countries go their own way to enact their legislation and unilaterally expand their jurisdiction power without regard to the existing international law and international practice, this will inevitably cause more friction among nations and aggravate tense international relations. Therefore, delegates of some countries appealed at the UN General Assembly that "legislations should be frozen" before the International Law Commission

has promptly enacted unified regulations of the international law in order to avoid strained relations.<sup>37</sup>

State sovereignty immunity was one of the earliest items covered by the codifying programs of the International Law Commission. As early as in 1948, the item of the state sovereignty immunity was included in the study report presented by the UN secretary general. Other items proposed in the report included the codification of the immunity of states and their assets, advocates of sovereignty, armed forces, public boats, and ships, organs engaged in commercial activities, and organs representing the state. In accordance with the proposals put forth by the secretary general, the International Law Commission included all these in its work plan.<sup>38</sup>

In 1971, the UN secretary general again proposed the codification of this item in another report.<sup>39</sup> The above-mentioned two study reports say that the principle of state sovereignty immunity is a principle of international law which is universally recognized and followed. However, this principle has not been included in any special international convention. A country confers immunity on other countries in accordance with habit and its respect for them. There is no unified regulation in this respect. Therefore, it is necessary to codify it. The purpose in codifying it is, first, to include the principle of state immunity in a convention. After that, this principle should be standardized in the practice of practical application so as to formulate a unified rule.

Today, while codifying this item and working out a unified rule, we should particularly consider the developing countries which are the majority of the international community. Some delegates from Third World countries pointed out: "To ensure the validity of the system of state immunity, the system itself should reflect different kinds of social and economic interests, the social and economic interests of developing countries in particular."<sup>40</sup> This view merits our attention.

In a word, we maintain that to do well in working out the international law system of state immunity, we should have a true aim to codifying and developing international law, observe the basic principles of international law, and proceed everything from the general practice of the international community. In other words, we should persist in and explicitly work out the basic rule of the state sovereignty immunity. With this starting point, we should fully consult with and coordinate our efforts with the countries which hold different views and stand in light of the present international reality and general practice, the practice of Third World countries in particular. We should work out the rules of international law which can be generally accepted by the international community. Only thus will it have a positive influence on the development of international law and the expansion of international relations.

# FOOTNOTES

1. In accordance with Resolution No 32/151 adopted by the 32d UN General Assembly on 19 December 1977, the International Law Commission started codifying the item into a draft provision. Special reporter (Soomboon Sochaiku) from Thailand has presented 5 reports and the 15-article draft provision. The draft provision stipulates: "According to this provision, a state is not subject to the jurisdiction of another state" (Article 6 of the draft provision); the definition of "state" includes "monarch or head of state," "central government and its various organs or departments," and so forth (Article 3); according to the third part of the draft provision, "exception to the state immunity," a state does not enjoy immunity in the following spheres: "trade or business activities" (Article 12), "employment contract" (Article 13), "personal injury or property damage" (Article 14), "the ownership, occupation, or use of property" (Article 15), "the property right to patent, trademarks, and other know-how" (Article 16), "property liability and tariffs" (Article 17), "company share and members of mass organizations" (Article 18), "merchant ships" (Article 19), and "arbitration" (Article 20). The structure and contents of this draft provision are similar to those of internal legislation on foreign state sovereignty immunity promulgated by the United States and Britain in 1976 and 1978, respectively. The draft provision and expositions put forth by the reporter are mainly contained in his fourth and fifth reports. Their serial numbers in the UN documents are A/CN [expansion unknown] 4/357 and A/CN 4/363, respectively. There are also supplements.
2. "An Act of Foreign State Sovereignty Immunity" adopted by the United States in 1976, see "Data on Jurisdiction Immunity of States and Their Assets" compiled by the United States, p 55, serial numbers ST/LEG/SER [expansion unknown] B20.
3. "Act of State Immunity of Great Britain," 1978, p 41; see footnote 2.
4. "Act of State Immunity" of Canada, which becomes effective as of 15 July 1982, p 7; see footnote 2.
5. The so-called "Huguang Railway Bond Case" occurred in November 1979, when nine U.S. citizens, including Jackson and others, brought a suit against the People's Republic of China in a local U.S. court, demanding the Chinese Government to pay back the capital plus interest of the "Huguang Railway Bond" issued by the Qing Dynasty of China in 1911. The case was accepted and heard by the U.S. court. On 1 September 1982, a "judgment by default" was passed on the People's Republic of China, demanding the Chinese Government to pay back the plaintiffs more than \$40 million.
6. With regard to divergent views on the theories and practice of state sovereignty immunity and the debates of the International Law Commission on this subject, see article by Fu Tao entitled "The Trial of the 'Huguang Railway Bond' by the U.S. Court Severely Violates the

International Law," RENMIN RIBAO, 25 February 1983. Also see article by Ni Zhengyu entitled "Theories and Practice of the State Immunity," and article by Sun Lin entitled "A Comment on the 34th Meeting of the UN International Law Commission." These two articles are published in ZHONGGUO GUOJI NIANKAN, 1983.

7. A speech by Ni Zhengyu, member of the commission, contained in "Brief Minutes of the International Law Commission," serial numbers A/CN, 4/SR [expansion unknown], 1762, English version, pp 11-16.
8. Serial number A/CN, 4/SR 1765, English version, p 17.
9. Serial number A/CN, 4/SR, 1762, p 10; in his speech delivered at the current session of the International Law Commission, an observer from the Law Commission of the American States, who participated in the current session of the International Law Commission, said: Some articles of the European immunity convention have "greater restrictions" than those of the "draft immunity convention of America," see "Draft of Immunity Convention of America," 11C (XXXV)/conf. vooom, doc [expansion unknown].
10. (Breig): "International Law: Precedents, Documents, and Notes," 1938, p 242.
11. A/CN, 4/SR, 1765, pp 4, 5.
12. A/CN, 4-351, p 18.
13. Zhou Gengsheng: "International Law," Vol 1, 1982, p 226.
14. See N. C. (Peretzsky) and C. A. (Krenov): "International Private Law," 1940; and N. A. (Lonze): "International Private Law," 1949.
15. M. M. (Pakuslavsky): "State Immunity," 1962, Russian version, p 11.
16. "Oppenheim's International Law," edited by Lauterpacht, Chinese version translated by Wang Tieya and Chen Tiqiang, Part 1, Vol 1, p 201.
17. "International Law," edited by Tunkin, Soviet Union, Russian version, p 116.
18. No 2627 (XXV) resolution of the 1970 UN General Assembly "A Declaration on the Principle of International Law of Establishing Friendly and Cooperative Relations Among Various Nations in Accordance With the UN Charter."
19. A. Fu-de-luo-si: "International Law," Russian version, pp 209, 210.
20. Lauterpacht: "The Problems of Foreign State Immunity," "British International Law Annals," 1951, Vol 18, English version.

21. From the document "On the 34th Meeting of the International Law Commission," prepared by the Secretariat of the Asian and African Law Society, distributed at the 37th UN General Assembly.
22. See Ni Zhengyu: "Theories and Practice of State Immunity," "International Law Annals of China," 1983.
23. William Bishop: "A New U.S. Policy on the Restrictions of Sovereignty Immunity," American Journal of International Law, Vol 47, 1953, English version, p 98.
24. Ibid.
25. Speech delivered by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam at the U.S. Society of International Law in Washington on 15 April 1983.
26. (Ke-li-si-tuo-fu-shi-lu-e-er) [3044 6849 2448 2094 1133 2457 7627 0618 1422], from Austria: "The New Development of the State Immunity Law," Chinese translation of article by Pan Handian is carried in FAXUE YICONG, No 2, 1981.
27. Ibid.
28. Prof. Sue-er-na-la-ye [4792 1422 6719 2139 5102] from Australia: "Problems of the Application of the Theories on the Restriction of Immunity," "Journal of International Law and Comparative Law," Great Britain, 1982, p 667.
29. See footnote 20.
30. Chapter 1604 of "Law of Sovereignty Immunity of Foreign Countries" of the United States; Chapter 16 (1) and (2) of the "State Immunity Law" of Great Britain; A Collection of UN Legal Materials, ST/LEG/SER, B/20, pp 57 and 47.
31. A/CN, 4/SR, 1769, pp 4, 11.
32. See footnote 2.
33. ST/LEG/SER, B/20, p 451.
34. See footnote 25.
35. A/CN, A/SR, 1764, p 13.
36. A/CN, A/SR, 1765, p 17.
37. Minutes of the 37th UN General Assembly, A/C, 6/37/SR, 49, English version, p 13.

38. A/CN, 4.1/ROV, 1 UN publication sales No 1948 v. ici.

39. "Yearbook of the International Law Commission," 1971, Vol 2, Part 2, English version, p 18.

40. See footnote 38.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### LIAOWANG STRESSES POLICIES TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK211106 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 9, 27 Feb 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Further Implement the Policies Toward Intellectuals in the Course of Party Rectification"]

[Text] More than a month ago, the Organization Department, the Propaganda Department, and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee issued a circular urging party organizations in various areas and departments to carry out, in the first half of this year, a thorough examination of the progress of the implementation of policies toward intellectuals. This circular, which was issued in good time and is of great importance, should be brought to the close attention of all circles.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in light of the actual situation, our party has made a scientific analysis of the circumstances concerning intellectuals in our country, summed up historical experience, and worked out a series of correct principles and policies toward intellectuals. To conscientiously implement the party's principles and policies and to give full play to the role of intellectuals in socialist modernization are of extraordinary strategic importance. The party organizations in various areas and departments must regularly examine the progress of the implementation of policies toward intellectuals, continuously sum up experience, enhance their understanding, and improve their work. It should be clearly recognized that whether an area or a unit can conscientiously implement the policies toward intellectuals so as to bring their initiative into play is not only an important criterion to evaluate the leadership of that area or unit but also a matter with vital bearing on the modernization cause. In accordance with the directive of the CPC Central Committee, an examination of intellectual work was extensively carried out in various areas and departments throughout the country in 1982. Our party organizations at all levels have done ample work in implementing the policies toward intellectuals and have achieved rather notable results. However, recently, judging by the situation in various places, the progress of implementing the policies toward intellectuals has remained very uneven. Some areas, departments, and units have not created a new situation in implementing the policies toward intellectuals, and an atmosphere of respecting knowledge and talent has not yet formed there. In a small number of places and units, intellectuals continue to be discriminated against and persecuted. Such a

circumstance is very disadvantageous to the modernization cause of our country. It is therefore very necessary that party organizations at all levels reexamine the progress of the implementation of the policies toward intellectuals, integrate implementation of the policies with party rectification, find out whether they are adopting a correct attitude toward knowledge and intellectuals based on the theory and the political line, and thus properly and effectively solve the problems existing in the implementation of policies toward intellectuals.

What is the main obstruction to the implementation of policies toward intellectuals at present? Why do some comrades resent the party's policies toward intellectuals? Why is it that some comrades seem to understand the party's theories and policies regarding intellectuals but do not seriously implement the policies in actual work? Why is it that some comrades do not trust the intellectuals, are not satisfied with them, and do not care for them, and even are not indignant about and do not take an interest in the incidents of hitting at and repelling the intellectuals? An important reason is that the "leftist" ideas have not been eliminated. These comrades do not take a correct stand and adopt a correct method when they look at problems, so that they often distort the image of the intellectuals and the party's policies toward intellectuals. They cherish various kinds of misconceptions toward the intellectuals. As a result, they look down upon, abhor, and distrust the intellectuals, and frequently accuse the intellectuals of "being conceited and arrogant," "pursuing personal fame and gain," "being cocky," and so forth, and even link them with the bourgeoisie. When implementing the policies toward intellectuals, they often give play to this kind of narrow-minded, biased opinions and unhealthy sentiments. When our party implements the policies toward intellectuals, they erroneously hold that intellectuals have been placed in important positions "to an excessive degree," that the implementation of the policies "has gone too far," and that intellectuals have been exalted "too loftily." When our party raises the question of eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front, they again erroneously hold that the party's policies toward intellectuals "has been rectified." This interference from the "left" is an issue that merits attention in the current implementation of policies toward intellectuals. Eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front is an important measure for upholding the four basic principles and developing socialist spiritual civilization. This is not contradictory to the implementation of the party's policies toward intellectuals. The party's policies toward intellectuals are firm and unshakable Marxist principles ascertained long ago by the party and should not be subject to any interference. In the course of implementing the policies toward intellectuals, it is also necessary to seriously step up and improve ideological education for intellectuals, and help them to spontaneously resist corrosion by bourgeois ideology, follow the Red and expert road, and contribute their talent to the motherland's cause of modernization. However, it is entirely wrong to set the elimination of spiritual pollution against the implementation of policies toward intellectuals, thus impeding the implementation of policies toward intellectuals.

Egalitarianism is another obstacle to the current implementation of the party's policies toward intellectuals. It is a force of habit left behind by the feudal and semifeudal societies in our country. It stems from the narrow-minded, conservative ideas of the small producers. It finds expression not only in the vast fields of economic life but also in the spiritual life in various cultural spheres. It demands absolute equality not only in economic matters but also in knowledge, talent, and understanding. Egalitarian ideas of this kind exist rather extensively in the course of implementing policies toward intellectuals, thus adversely affecting the training and promotion of intellectuals and putting them in important positions. This problem also urgently needs to be solved.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently emphasized that it is necessary to further implement the policies toward intellectuals and bring into still better play the role of existing scientific and technological personnel. He said that in bringing into play the role of our domestic talent, we have stressed that it is necessary to create an environment and atmosphere of respecting knowledge and talent. Only when this is achieved can we bring the role of knowledge and talented people into play.

In the course of inspecting the implementation of the policies toward intellectuals, the party organizations at all levels should rectify their thinking and adopt effective measures to realistically solve some concrete problems and vigorously create a kind of environment and atmosphere where knowledge and talented people are respected.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GUANGMING RIBAO ON TWO IMPLICATIONS OF HUMANISM

HK140154 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Yan Jiaqi [0917 1367 0366]: "The Significance of Differentiating Between Two Implications of 'Humanism'"]

[Text] The question of the implications of "humanism" is an important theoretical question. For many years in the past, we did not comprehensively and thoroughly study the implications of humanism. In particular, since the late 1950's, in our country, humanism was repeatedly criticized and humanism in any sense was categorically opposed, so that people even became skeptical of this kind of "criticism." During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the rights of the masses of people were trampled upon and humanist principles were violated in many ways. People naturally felt that a kind of humanism built on the socialist economic base is necessary under socialism. However, in recent years, there has been some ideological confusion over the appraisal of humanism and over the relationship between Marxism and humanism. In his article "On Humanism and Alienation," Comrade Hu Qiaomu put forth the question of distinguishing between the two implications of humanism. This is of great significance to a correct appraisal of humanism and to a clear understanding of the interrelationship between Marxism and humanism.

As a social trend of thought and an ideological system, humanism has had a long history. An examination of the history of humanism reveals that humanism as an ideological system has two characteristics:

First, humanism attaches great importance to man and man's value. Daily life, nature, love, honor, knowledge, abilities, freedom, happiness, and so on, are of value to man. According to humanism, attaching importance to man and man's value means acknowledging the reasonableness of the so-called human instincts of "ardently loving life and nature," "pursuing love and honor," "acknowledging the importance of knowledge and abilities," and "craving for freedom and happiness." It should particularly be pointed out here that in various disciplines like anthropology, "human nature" and "human instincts" are scientific concepts. In a footnote to his article "On Humanism and Alienation," Comrade Hu Qiaomu says that the concept of "human nature," "as a scientific concept," can be an abstraction. Some comrades equate "human nature" with "animal instincts" and negate the

significance of the concept of "human nature"; this conception is groundless. For example, the "human nature" of pursuing honor and happiness cannot be regarded as due to some "animal instincts."

Second, humanism places this kind of "human nature" or "common nature of human beings" above the social differences between man and man. Humanism does not deny the existence of social differences between man and man. It does not regard all members of society as equal. It acknowledges that human beings are divided into aristocrats and common people, clergymen and laymen, merchants and craftsmen, and so on. It acknowledges various kinds of differences in people's social status, ideology, qualities, conduct, and so on. However, humanism places human beings' common nature above these social differences. According to humanism, all violations of human nature should be condemned, attacked, and opposed.

Precisely because humanism has these two interrelated but different characteristics, during the Renaissance and the Age of Enlightenment, it became a weapon used by the bourgeoisie in its struggle against the feudal aristocrats and the church. In his works, Boccaccio portrayed images of personalities with various social differences. While praising merchants and craftsmen for their intelligence and bravery and eulogizing the love between young men and women, he also sharply exposed and satirized the ignorance, hypocrisy, and moral degeneration of Catholic clergymen and feudal aristocrats. Loyalty to the Christian faith was a basic obligation of Christian clergymen, but the poet Torquato Tasso strived to describe love as a force capable of conquering the Christian faith. Through a foolish god's soliloquy, Erasmus' "The Praise of Folly" exposed and sneered at various forms of hypocrisy and superstition and fully affirmed the meaning of secular life. Rereading these works today, we can see that humanism neither "treats everyone as equal" nor considers everyone to possess an equally lofty "human nature." Humanism praises those who ardently love life and nature, pursue love and honor, acknowledge the importance of knowledge and abilities, crave for freedom and happiness, or even possess the spirit of self-sacrifice. On the other hand, it mercilessly castigates those who are ignorant, arrogant, or corrupt. Victor Hugo's "Ninety-Three" is a work that depicts the great French bourgeois revolution and propagates humanism. In this novel, Hugo described the [word indistinct] of the 1793 counterrevolutionary rebellion in the Vendee district by the French Republican Army. The royalist leader Marquis Lantenac rescued three children from a fire while he was fleeing. He was seized as a result and was sentenced to death by hanging. The marquis' humanitarian act of sacrificing his life to save others' lives caused violent mental conflict in Commander Gauvain who symbolized the revolution. If he killed him, his conscience would be ill at ease; but to release him would seriously clash with his responsibility. In "Ninety-Three," Hugo wrote: "Above an absolutely correct revolution, there is an absolutely correct humanism." Therefore, Gauvain released the marquis, stayed in the dungeon himself, and was finally sentenced to death. Therefore, from these works in which humanist ideas abound, we can see that humanism is an ideological system which not only attaches importance to man and man's value as well as praises freedom and happiness, but also views human nature as above people's social differences,

above class antagonism, and even above the revolution. Without this characteristic, humanism would not be genuine humanism. Some people consider as humanism all those theories and ideologies which advocate safeguarding man's dignity and freedom or advocate attaching importance to man and man's value. Actually, this view represents a one-sided understanding of humanism.

Humanism considers human beings' common nature to be above their social differences. This viewpoint shows that humanism and Marxism are two different ideological systems. Proceeding from man and human beings' common nature, humanism exposes and criticizes all kinds of phenomena which are not compatible with what it considers to be human nature. In modern European history, there have been several different stages of development in this kind of exposure and criticism by humanism. During the Renaissance, in the realm of religion and man's spiritual life, humanism exposed and criticized the degeneration and darkness of the church. During the Age of Enlightenment, not only in the realm of religion and spiritual life, but also in the political realm, humanism exposed and criticized the political system of feudal dictatorship. Enlightenment ideas were embodied in such slogans as "natural human rights endowed by heaven," "freedom and equality," and "philanthropy." The putting forth of these slogans precisely proceeded from what was considered as human beings' common nature. On the other hand, proceeding from the broader realm of man's social life, the utopian socialists exposed and criticized the capitalist social system which they thought was not compatible with human beings' inherent nature. Fourier held that man's "sentiments and desires" constituted some "everlasting" "inherent nature" assigned by God. He thought that the capitalist system was not equitable precisely because this system could not fully satisfy the requirements of people's "inherent nature," thus leading to various social evils. When the utopian socialists designed their programs of reform and envisioned their equitable society, they precisely proceeded from the so-called "inherent nature" of man. In their view, the motive force of historical development and social progress depended on this good inherent nature or rationality of man. Marxism differs from these ideological systems. Instead of proceeding from man and human beings' common nature, it proceeds from production relations. Through an examination of the history of production, division of labor, exchange, and so on, Marx created scientific concepts of production relations and used them as a basis for understanding the entire history of mankind. Precisely on this basis, Marxism views the development of socioeconomic forms as a natural historical process. The establishment of the historical materialist outlook and the surplus value theory finally freed the theory of socialism from the influences of humanism and enabled it to change from fantasy into a science. Scientific socialism is not a general and abstract theory of man's emancipation, but is a theory of the conditions of the emancipation of the proletariat.

Humanism has two kinds of implications. Humanism places human nature or human beings' common nature above human beings' social differences or even above class antagonism, and this is precisely one of the major differences in world outlook between humanism and Marxism; humanism advocates safeguarding man's dignity and freedom and advocates attaching importance to

man and man's value, and this represents an ethical outlook and value judgment. The creation of Marxism was based on a critical inheritance and transformation of the rational part of man's cultural achievements. Marx said that communist society "takes each person's all-round and free development as a basic principle." He also said: "What replaces the old capitalist society, marked by the existence of classes and class antagonism, will be a conglomeration in which each person's free development is the condition for the development of all people." In ethical principle, Marxism also advocates safeguarding man's dignity and advocates attaching importance to man's value, freedom, development, and happiness. Socialist humanism is a reflection of this ethical principle in socialist society. Over many years in the past, we did not put the propagation of socialist humanism on our daily agenda. Today, the differentiation between two kinds of implications of humanism helps create a theoretical basis for our correct propagation and practicing of socialist humanism. Comrade Hu Qiaomu says that in our country's social life, "social phenomena that represent violations of humanist principles as well as instances of coldness that reflect a lack of concern, respect, sympathy, and love for people still exist to various extents." Like the development of socialist democracy, the propagation and practicing of socialist humanism arise from our country's actual social needs. Today, advocating socialist humanism in addition to communist morals will not only promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization in our country, but will also exert significant influences on those doing ideological or cultural work in our country. It can be foreseen that in the realm of literature and art, a larger number of writers will, under the guidance of Marxism, depict revolutionaries' and workers' concern, respect, sympathy, and fraternal love for others in the socialist society; a larger number of writers, taking the revolutionary and socialist stand, will concretely and vividly depict realistic human nature and human feeling, true patriotism, the genuine sense of righteousness, and the dignity of the character of the ordinary citizen under socialism; and there will be a larger output of works having a strong power of appeal and educational value. Our country's socialist literature and art will certainly further prosper and flourish.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### COMBINE THEORY, PRACTICE IN THEORETICAL WORKS

HK121127 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Liang Hua [2733 5478]: "A Brief Talk on 'Academic Value'"]

[Text] The combination of theory and practice is one of our party's three important styles of work, as well as the fine tradition of our theoretical workers. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and, in particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has restored and developed the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Under the guidance of this ideological line, the masses of theoretical workers have carried forward the tradition of combining theory with practice, produced many excellent works, and made valuable contributions to setting things to rights and to serving the socialist modernizations. This must be affirmed. However, there is no need to conceal the fact that some theoretical workers are not interested in the important theoretical problems arising from the socialist modernizations. They are not willing to study and investigate practical problems. They want to keep reality at a distance in order not to make mistakes. Some of them think that practical problems have no academic value. This tendency in contemporary theoretical studies warrants our attention. This tendency causes some comrades to one-sidedly go in for "those branches of learning that receive little attention and Western and ancient learning." They think that the farther they are away from reality and politics, the greater their works' academic value. They even think that those trivial "pure" academic works they produced using the approach of textual criticism have great academic value and are "immortal." Thus, they consider the problems arising from actual life, those theoretical articles devoted to discussing or answering questions, and, in particular, those political essays written to suit the situation to be "of no academic value." Thus, they are not given due recognition.

This tendency reflects the problem of how to correctly interpret academic value.

Theoretical workers certainly do not doubt the authority of Marx' and Engels' works. However, if we look through the "Collected Works of Marx and Engels," we can, to be sure, find such comprehensive, penetrating, and voluminous works as "Das Kapital" and "Natural Dialectics," but if we look

at the contents, we will find even more political essays which were carried in newspapers and magazines for the purpose of suiting the then situation and discussing political issues. Let us randomly take one volume as an example.<sup>30</sup> Included in Volume 11 are articles written by Marx and Engels between January 1855 and April 1856. Generally speaking, these essays are quite short and most of them had been published in newspapers. These essays were principally devoted to analyzing or commenting on the important political issues within or among the European states at that time. Although we cannot say that all these essays, which criticized the evils of the times, or all the sentences and words in these essays have very great theoretical value, we cannot say that none of them has any theoretical value either. For example, those articles written by Marx such as "The Overthrown Cabinet," "Political Parties and Groups," and "The British Constitution," with their profound analysis of the crises in the British cabinet at that time, exposed the contradictions inherent in Britain's oligarchical political system, criticized the bourgeoisie for its inclination to compromise with the feudal aristocracy, and taught the working class to rise and fight for the democratization of the political system. Another example is that many military essays written by Engels on the Crimean War, which was the most important event among the principal European states, faithfully describe the course of the war and the characteristics, weak points, and strong points of the armies of the countries at war. In addition, they also discuss the internal relationship between the conditions, the actual strength, and the modes of operation of the army of a country and the level of economic development and the social and political systems of the country in question. Does all this not constitute a development in historical materialism? Let us take one more book as an example. "The Civil War in France" is an important Marxist work. In his introduction to the book, which was written later, Engels pointed out: In this work, Marx "has outlined the historical significance of the Paris Commune in a simple yet forceful style. The description is so vivid and faithful that all the subsequent writings on this subject can never hope to catch up." In addition, he also pointed out: This writing reveals its author's ability to "correctly grasp the nature, the significance, and the inevitable outcomes of great historical events when they are just unfolding or when they have just concluded." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 22, pp 217, 216) The first of the two quotes from Engels points out that this work faithfully and vividly describes the history of the Paris Commune, while the other points out that the work was written at the conclusion of the Paris Commune revolution (to be exact, it was written half a month after the event). It can be seen from this that we are doing justice to Marx' "The Civil War in France" by considering it to be a political essay written in view of the political situation then. However, this has not, in the slightest degree, prevented it from becoming a commonly acknowledged basic Marxist theoretical work as a result of its contributions to enriching and developing the Marxist theory of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship.

The above examples tell us that the theoretical value of a book or an essay consists not in whether it is a "voluminous" writing which quotes copiously from many sources or a political essay written to suit the political

situation but in whether or not it raises questions from objective reality (including the current situation and historical and ideological realities), carries out theoretical analyses of them, generalizes regularities from them, and gives them a scientific and convincing interpretation. "There is only one kind of true theory in this world, theory that is drawn from objective reality and then verified by objective reality." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," p 819) Writings with this kind of theory should be considered as having theoretical value.

We are now touching on the question of how to correctly understand what is meant by theory, academic studies, and theoretical and academic value. Generally speaking, by theory is meant the systematized rational knowledge which correctly reflects the substance and regularities of objective things and events, and by academic studies is meant the systematic specialized knowledge within a certain branch of learning. Within many branches of learning, theory is based on academic studies. Anyone who wants to grasp the theory of a certain branch of learning must possess much systematic knowledge of that branch of learning (including the necessary material). Otherwise, he cannot form the correct concepts and judgments or raise his understanding to a rational level. However, theory is the distillation of academic studies. If one only manages to have a good, systematic knowledge of a certain branch of learning but has no theoretical thinking as one's guide, one also cannot form correct concepts and judgments or raise one's understanding to a rational level. For example, among historians, there are some who are, in addition to being in possession of much historical knowledge, well-grounded in various theories. They are capable of handling historical materials from a Marxist point of view and of integrating theory with historical material. However, there are other historians who are also in possession of a wealth of historical materials but who cannot turn the historical materials in question into systematic theories because they are less well-grounded in various theories. They can become experts in history but they can never become historical theorists. Thus, things of academic value are not necessarily things of theoretical value but things of theoretical value are necessarily things of academic value. Those essays and books written after systematic and in-depth investigation and study for the purpose of posing and solving theoretical and practical problems concerning the socialist modernizations should be considered to possess both theoretical and academic value. Here, theoretical value is totally identical with academic value.

The success of the Chinese revolution is the great victory achieved by our party as a result of its adherence to the combination of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution. Fostered by the older generation of revolutionaries such as Comrade Mao Zedong, China's Marxists and theoretical workers have formed a wonderful contingent with the revolutionary tradition of paying attention to the combination of theory and practice. However, there are some comrades who fail to correctly summarize the lessons and experiences in combating the "leftists" and some others who are influenced by bourgeois objectivism. Thus, they always want their theoretical studies to be as far away from reality as possible in order not to make mistakes or they may think that theoretical studies which

are closely tied to reality have no academic value. These views are obviously not in line with our party's tradition of combining theory with practice.

The theoretical workers' tendency to pay attention only to "those branches of learning that receive little attention and Western and ancient learning" but not to political essays is, in the final analysis, a problem of the Marxist study style. To be sure, we should not overlook the achievements in basic theoretical studies or despise those "voluminous" yet original works which have a strong academic flavor and which are separated from reality. However, the focus of and the orientation for theoretical studies should be to adhere to the Marxist principle of combining theory with practice and to explain and answer the theoretical and practical questions posed by actual life. Thus, we should pay even more attention to those works which are based on reality, which make new discoveries, which pose new questions, and which contain original ideas. We should pay attention to the application of the achievements in various studies and to those political essays which are convincing, which have a clear-cut political stand, and which are closely connected to reality. Only by so doing can we enable the theoretical workers to advance along the correct path and to serve the four modernizations better.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### XI ZHONGXUN ON DEEDS OF RED ARMY MARTYR

HK080942 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by Xi Zhongxun [5045 0112 8113]: "In Deep Memory of Comrade Wang Taiji"]

[Excerpts] It has been 50 years since Comrade Wang Taiji, a fine CPC member and division commander of the 42d Division of the 26th Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, died heroically in Xian.

In the past 50 years, under the leadership of the CPC, great changes have taken place in our country. We have driven out imperialist aggressors, overthrown the Chiang Kai-shek regime, and built a socialist new China. The revolutionary behest of Comrade Wang Taiji has long been realized. Today the whole party, the whole army, and the people of the whole country are stepping up efforts to realize the general task of the party and are advancing toward the great target of the four modernizations. Whenever we see the vigorous development of our revolutionary and construction causes, we will cherish all the more the memory of martyrs who shed their blood for the revolution.

As far as I am aware, Comrade Wang Taiji was progressive and took an active part in revolutionary activities when he was a student. In 1924, influenced by Comrade Wei Yechou, a Marxist propagandist and founder of the northeast party organizations, Comrade Wang Taiji made up his mind to join the revolution, entered the Guangzhou Huangpu Military Academy, and joined the CPC. After graduating from the Huangpu Military Academy, he was appointed battalion commander of the 1st Battalion of the Zhenshoushan training regiment of the Shaanxi Army. In spring 1928, he led his battalion in the Lingyou uprising in the hope of building a guerrilla base on the Shaanxi-Gansu border and of developing the revolutionary armed forces. He failed due to the enemy's interception. In May of the same year, under the leadership of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee and together with Comrades Tang Shu, Liu Zhidan, and Xu Hanzhong, he took part in the Weihua uprising, and he was appointed chief of staff of the northwest workers' and peasants' revolutionary army. After the failure of the Weihua uprising, he went to Nanzhao County of Henan Province, worked for rich households, and secretly carried out revolutionary activities. He was arrested and held in the Nanjing prison. Thus he was unable to keep in touch with the party.

Not long after, General Yang Hucheng bailed him out, and he was appointed cavalry regiment commander in Yang's army. After this, he wondered about seeking revolutionary truth. Once, he left the revolution.

After the "18 September" incident, the Japanese aggressors occupied north-east China and kept moving toward north China. National contradictions were becoming more acute by the day, and the struggle against Japanese aggression swept through the country. In January 1933, the Chinese Soviet Provisional Central Government and the Revolutionary Military Commission of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army jointly issued a declaration, expressing their willingness to sign an anti-Japanese aggression agreement with any domestic army on the condition that attacks on the Red regions were stopped, that the people's freedom was guaranteed, and that the people were armed. In May of the same year, Fong Yuxiang and Fang Zhenwu cooperated with CPC member Ji Hongchang and formed the Chahaer-Suiyuan anti-Japanese aggression allied army in Zhangjiakou. Comrades Xu Hanzhong and Xie Zichang, who had known Comrade Wang Taiji for a long time, went to the Chahaer-Suiyuan front and joined the anti-Japanese aggression allied army. This had a great influence on Wang Taiji. He wanted to go to the anti-Japanese aggression front and fight for the country and the nation. But Chiang Kai-shek persisted in his reactionary policy that "to resist foreign aggression, it is necessary to stabilize the domestic situation first" and did not allow Wang Taiji to resist Japanese aggression. In early summer 1933, Wang Taiji's cavalry regiment was transferred from Sanyuan County to Yaoxian County. The party gave several instructions to the underground CPC members in Yang Hucheng's army that they should secretly prepare for an uprising. Wang Taiji sent people to get in touch with Comrade Zhao Boping, secretary of the Sanyuan County CPC Committee, stating that Wang Taiji's regiment was preparing for an uprising. With the approval of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, on 21 July 1933, Wang Taiji led his cavalry regiment, 2,000 strong, in an uprising in Yaoxian County and formed the northwest anti-Japanese aggression volunteers' army. Wang Taiji immediately resumed his relationship with the party. His army rapidly disarmed all reactionary forces in the county, opened the prison gate and freed the prisoners, organized propaganda teams, held mass meetings, opened the granaries of the puppet county government and landlords, mobilized poor peasants to carry out guerrilla activities, and executed the heads of reactionary local armed forces and despotic landlords. All this received enthusiastic support from the masses.

On 7 November 1933, the 42d Division of the 26th Front Army of the Red Army was formed in Heshui County, Gansu Province, and Wang Taiji was appointed division commander. On the eve of the Spring Festival, knowing that Liu Guitang (Liu Heiqi) was leading the Shandong people's army, 10,000 strong, to the Henan-Shaanxi border, Wang Taiji told the party that he was willing to persuade Liu Guitang to raise the anti-Japanese aggression banner. With the approval of the party, on the second day of the first month of the lunar year, Wang Taiji set out in civilian clothes on this great revolutionary mission. Unfortunately, upon arrival in Tongrun town of Chunhua County, he was betrayed by Ma Yun, an old friend of his who was head of the reactionary local armed forces. He was arrested and sent to Xian.

While in prison, Wang Taiji displayed the noble spirit of a communist. During his 10 days in prison, he wrote magnificent poems containing tens of thousands of words, expressing his revolutionary noble spirit and summing up his militant life. He displayed the noble spirit of an iron-hearted communist and faced death unflinchingly. On 3 March 1934, Wang Taiji died a martyr in Xian. He was only 28 years old.

As we know, the fact that the Chinese people have won victory in their revolution, that they have become masters of the country, and that they have built a socialist motherland is attributable to the heroic struggle of countless revolutionary martyrs, who united with the people and shed their blood for the country. Today, while commemorating Comrade Wang Taiji, we should emulate his noble character and revolutionary spirit and develop our fine traditions. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, we should bravely carry out reform by upholding the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and contribute our efforts to realizing the great target put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress and to building China into a modernized, socialist country with a high degree of civilization and a high degree of democracy!

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO: IMPROVING TAXATION SYSTEM 'KEY LINK' IN REFORM

HK091257 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 84 p 3

["Economic Forum" column by Song Tingming [1345 1694 2494]: "Improving the Taxation System as a Principal Link"]

[Text] Which link should we grasp in order to handle the relationship between the state and enterprises? Central leading comrades recently pointed out: The key link to handling the relationship between the state and enterprises lies in the further improvement of our taxation system so that the enterprises can conduct independent accounting and bear sole responsibility for their profits and losses in accordance with relevant state policies.

To further improve our taxation system, we should accomplish the second step for shifting profit delivery to tax payment at a quicker pace among the enterprises and thoroughly change the profit delivery system both in form and in essence. Through the reform, enterprises should be able to retain their after-tax profits and assume sole responsibility for profits and losses so that they can really conduct independent accounting and compete with one another under similar conditions so as to bring about better economic results.

At present, one of the prominent problems is that enterprises do not bear burdens and gain benefits under equitable conditions. The main reason for this lies in the fact that not all prices are reasonably fixed. In view of the fact that no overall price readjustment can be made in the near future, we should rely more on the lever of taxation to regulate economic relations. First, taxes at different rates should be levied on different products. Taxes at a higher rate should be imposed on a product which brings in a higher profit or which is oversupplied; while taxes at a lower rate can be imposed on a product which is priced low and is less profitable or which is in short supply. Taxation can even be remitted or reduced for a number of products. Second, enterprises in the same industry can be taxed for their use of resources and fixed assets at different rates for the purpose of regulation. Third, on top of that, profit taxes should be levied on all enterprises at rates prescribed by the state. This can help settle the problem of the uneven and inequitable distribution of burdens and benefits among the enterprises and can mitigate the contradiction

between demand and supply. Thus, enterprises can compete with each other on an equal footing.

The key to establishing a sound taxation system lies in the proper formation of tax rates. With well-designed tax rates, advanced enterprises which are good at doing business can effectively develop their production and build up their strength; ordinary enterprises can catch up with the advanced; and backward enterprises can be pressured to improve themselves by laying down a time limit of tax reduction or remission for them. However, we cannot make endless accommodation for enterprises which are run too poorly; rather, we should gradually close these enterprises.

Under a sound taxation system, tax revenues should be divided up reasonably between the central and local authorities in light of categories of taxes: Some categories of taxes should be completely collected by the central authorities; others may be held completely by the local authorities; and still others may be divided up between the central and local authorities. This is a crucial issue. If we can properly handle this issue, we can easily solve the two knotty problems of the lack of coordination between the vertical system and the horizontal system and the repeated occurrence of overlapping construction. Under a sound taxation system, all enterprises, whether those under central departments or those subordinate to local authorities, must pay taxes to the state's taxation department. This thus dissociates the enterprises' economic interests from both the vertical leadership system controlled by the central departments and the horizontal leadership system controlled by the local authorities, and is conducive to the overall economic structural reform.

The establishment of a sound taxation system serves as a key which can open up the road leading to an overall economic reform in the cities; at the same time, it provides an important condition for the enhancement of enterprises' capacity and their economic results, thus bringing about a series of major changes in our economic life. We must have a full understanding of this. Of course, the taxation reform is an important matter which has a bearing on the overall situation, so we must conduct calculation and pilot schemes in a scientific way so as to ensure its healthy and steady development which is effected in a planned and orderly way under unified leadership.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### RENMIN RIBAO ON IMBUING CADRES WITH MARXISM

HK081517 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 84 p 5

[Article by Zhang Lizhou [1728 7812 3166]: "Brief Discussion on 'Infusion'"]

[Text] To attach importance to positive education is one of our fine traditions in ideological and political work. This fine tradition emphasizes the infusion of Marxism, the education on the basic theory of Marxism and on the party's line, principles, and policies, and the effort to help the vast number of cadres and masses to enhance their political understanding and revolutionary consciousness.

In its proper sense, the word infusion means the permeating and transmitting of ideology and knowledge. The word itself does not carry any specific commendatory or derogatory meaning. According to the customary usage, infusion is a word used in contrast to spontaneously realizing. In other words, the word suggests positive publicity, education, elicitation, and guidance which are aimed at helping the vast number of cadres and the masses to gain an understanding of the basic viewpoints of Marxism and the advanced ideology of scientific socialism so that these viewpoints and ideology influence and dominate their thinking and action. In his book "What Is To Be Done?" Lenin explained the reason why the socialist consciousness cannot spontaneously arise from the labor movement but must be infused from the outside. He emphasized that the effort to unrelentingly imbue workers with socialist consciousness is a necessary condition for the workers to transform themselves from spontaneity to consciousness. In the editorial written for the first issue of ISKRA, Lenin summed up the lesson drawn from the Russian revolutionary movement and pointed out that a revolutionary political party's task is to "imbue the proletarian masses with socialist thinking and political consciousness." If we compare the current new historical period with the period of revolutionary war and the initial postliberation period, we will find that, although there has been a great change in the circumstances between the present time and the past, Lenin's point of view remains basically valid regarding the point that socialist consciousness cannot possibly arise spontaneously and that the masses' political understanding must be aroused and enhanced by means of infusion.

Then, does the emphasis on infusion mean that pondering is no longer necessary? Of course not. We have always advocated the frequent use of our

brains. Both revolution and construction are great struggles aimed at understanding and changing the world. We must unremittably study, carry out reform, destroy the old, and establish the new. We will have to ponder many questions throughout the course. It is true that many people have been pondering various questions even in the years of turmoil when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" tried by every means to prevent them from using their brains. Is this not true? But, pondering is a course of judgment and reasoning through logical thinking. What is to be pondered? How should we ponder? And in what direction, in light of what clue, and by what method should we ponder? To answer all these questions, we just cannot go without the standpoint, viewpoints, and methods of Marxism. Infusion is by no means a restriction on thinking nor an opposition to pondering. On the contrary, it is the very premise and basis of correct pondering. Today, the central task for the whole party and the whole country is to realize the socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics and to fulfill the magnificent goal put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress. How should we always understand this goal? In what way should we fulfill this goal? And how should we understand and solve various theoretical and practical problems which we will encounter in the course of fulfilling this goal? All these questions must be pondered in particular. It is self-evident that it is impossible to reach the correct answers to all these questions without the correct guidance of Marxism.

Infusion should not be set against pondering. To understand this point is particularly important for the youth. The youth have some strong points: They are eager to learn and think, relatively sensitive, and quick to accept new matters. We should not only commend these strong points but should also try our best to bring them into full play. However, since the youth have limited knowledge and experience and, in addition, their world outlook is only just taking shape, they inevitably show their childishness and prejudice on some problems from time to time. For this reason, we cannot overlook the role of positive infusion but must give political and ideological elicitation and guidance to the youth. We should help the youth, by means of positive publicity, education, elicitation, and guidance, to understand and transform the world with the Marxist standpoint, viewpoints, and methods, thus shaping them into a new generation who can conscientiously undertake the historical mission and courageously devote themselves to socialist modernization.

Infusion does not mean to force some concepts and viewpoints on others arbitrarily and indiscriminately. It is not the same as the forced-feeding and spoon-feeding method of teaching either. All these actually existing practices have turned the lively Marxist method of education into ineffective and empty preaching. During the 10 years of turmoil in particular, positive infusion degenerated into a tool of the "ultraleftists." Infusion then became a camouflage commonly used by the Lin Biao clique and the "gang of four" in cheating people and attacking others. Such a practice is by no means the infusion which we are demanding and advocating but an act to spoil the name of infusion. The correct infusion always places stress on its content, method, and effect. It never means to simply quote Marxist theory and force concepts and viewpoints upon others but emphasizes

elicitation and persuasion and guides people to find out, ponder, and solve problems in light of the actual situation. The correct infusion not only means to persuade people with truth but also move them with affection. In other words, it is necessary to make every effort to make people accept infusion, enjoy it, and feel that they really benefit from infusion. Such a way of infusion, which reflects the spiritual and affectionate communication between the infuser and the infused, is an example of the ingenious and close integration of theory and practice. Therefore, we must not only emphasize and attach importance to infusion but also learn how to infuse and try our best to become adept at infusing, so as to bring into full play the method of infusion as the fine tradition of our ideological and political work. It must be seen that this is an especially important task to be dealt with in strengthening and improving our ideological and political work.

CSO: 4005/463

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### RULES ADOPTED FOR NPC GROUP AFFILIATED TO IPU

OW071315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1251 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--Rules for the Group of the National People's Congress Deputies of the People's Republic of China Affiliated to the Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU]

Adopted on 6 March 1984 at the Fourth Meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress Standing Committee

Article 1. To promote mutual understanding and friendly contacts with parliamentary members of various countries, develop the friendship and cooperative relations with the people of various countries, and safeguard the peace in the world, all deputies to the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China recognize the Constitution of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and the "Group of the National People's Congress Deputies of the People's Republic of China Affiliated to the Inter-Parliamentary Union" (hereinafter referred to as the NPC Group) is formed to join the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Article 2. The NPC Group has a chairman, several vice chairmen, and a secretary general.

The chairman, vice chairmen, and secretary general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee serve respectively as the chairman, vice chairmen, and secretary general of the NPC Group.

Article 3. The NPC Group has an Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is composed of a chairman, several vice chairmen, a secretary general, and several members.

The chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general, and members of the National People's Congress Standing Committee serve respectively as the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general, and members of the Executive Committee.

Article 4. The NPC Group holds a plenary session annually, which is convened by its Executive Committee.

Article 5. The plenary session of the NPC Group examines the work reports of its Executive Committee and its delegation to the meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Article 6. The Executive Committee of the NPC Group is responsible for drawing up the work plan for the NPC Group, making contacts with the Inter-Parliamentary Union, forming delegations to attend meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and paying membership dues to the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Article 7. The NPC Group or its Executive Committee may submit proposals, as necessary, to the National People's Congress, its Standing Committee, or the State Council of the People's Republic of China on the basis of the pertinent resolutions adopted by the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union or by its Council.

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## EAST REGION

### CONGRESS OF CHINA DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE ENDS

OW080141 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] The Seventh Fujian Provincial Congress of the China Democratic League has successfully accomplished its tasks and closed victoriously today. The newly elected Sixth Fujian Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League held its first meeting this morning. The meeting elected Zhao Xiufu as chairman; (Zhang Zhengan), (Fu Jialin), (Chen Xiaobai), (Yu Yuangui), (Wu Xiuping), (Zhao Jiaying), (Zhou Linsheng) and (Chen Zhongying) (female) as vice chairmen; and (Liang Zhuang) as secretary general; of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Fujian Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League.

The congress is an unprecedentedly grand meeting in the history of the Democratic League in Fujian Province, and is of great significance. The congress calls on all league members to earnestly and sincerely help the Chinese Communist Party do a good job in its rectification. The congress pointed out that the league's future tasks include the following:

1. Continue to launch activities geared to the needs of society and centering on developing intellectual resources to serve the construction of the eight bases and the special economic zone in Fujian Province.
2. Develop contacts with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad in an extensive and deepgoing way to help accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland at an early date.
3. Strengthen the Democratic League's ideological and political work and increase league members' consciousness in implementing the line of the 12th CPC National Congress to serve the development of the socialist material and spiritual civilization.
4. Improve the Democratic League's organizational work and make efforts to create a new situation in the league's work in Fujian Province and to make Fujian march at the head of the four modernizations drive.

CSO: 4005/456

## EAST REGION

### SHANGHAI: MILITARY TECHNOLOGY PASSED TO CIVILIAN UNITS

OW030018 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0022 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Report by Wu Mingfei]

[Text] Shanghai, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--Over the past few years, eight research institutes of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have actively tapped potentials and opened channels for transferring military technology to civilian units. Gratifying economic results have been scored in applying military technology to serve economic construction in Shanghai and throughout China.

Mainly doing research and design work on key national defense engineering projects and other ancillary projects in the past, these eight research institutes boast a solid scientific and technological force and fine laboratory equipment. Beginning in 1979, they turned their attention to the needs of civilian enterprises, while ensuring the completion of the various national defense research tasks. Over the past 5 years, they have successfully completed 437 military research projects, among which 134 have been applied to civilian industrial departments. For instance, the hydraulic governor for use on vessels designed by the No 711 Research Institute in Shanghai is a very good energy-conserving speed-control device. This institute has applied these hydraulic governors to the three top-blown oxygen converter blowers at the Shanghai No 5 Iron and Steel Mill. As a result, each blower has conserved over 800,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity annually. As of now, the institute has supplied 28 such hydraulic governors to metallurgical, chemical engineering, and mining enterprises throughout China.

The eight research institutes have fully brought into play their technological superiority in accepting various research projects from civilian factories and enterprises. They accepted 28 research projects at the Shanghai Science and Technology Exchange Exhibition. Upon learning that the Shanghai No 3 Bicycle Plant had difficulties in producing direct-current generators for use by its power-driven bicycles, the Shanghai No 21 Research Institute immediately formed a research team to undertake the task. After several months' work and tests, the research team finally came up with a specially designed, energy-conserving, powerful, and low-priced direct-current generator to meet the needs of the bicycle plant.

Last year, this same research institute also sent four of its technical personnel to assist the Shanghai Fudan Capacitor Plant in solving technical problems related to production of electrical motors for use in recorders.

Utilizing their comparatively advanced measuring and testing equipment and computers, the research institutes have undertaken various measuring and testing projects for civilian units. Last year, the Shanghai Materials Science Institute alone conducted over 12,000 chemical tests of various materials for over 2,000 civilian units. The institutes have also utilized their computers to do numerous computations for civilian units.

In recent years, these research institutes have also sent researchers or technical service teams to various civilian factories and enterprises to render technical services or train technical cadres and workers.

CSO: 4005/456

## EAST REGION

### REPORTAGE ON FUJIAN CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

#### Meeting Opens

OW071439 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] The fifth session of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee opened in Fuzhou today. The meeting decided to hold the second session of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress in Fuzhou on 12 March. The meeting was presided over by Cai Li, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

Hu Hong, permanent secretary of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: The second session of the sixth provincial people's congress will be a meeting of great significance. The meeting will conscientiously implement the guidelines of various instructions of the central authorities, and emphasize the study of measures to promote economic work in Fujian better and faster.

The meeting discussed and adopted the resolution on holding the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress, and also discussed the draft of the Fujian provincial regulations on protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children, as well as the draft of the resolution on promulgating and implementing these regulations. (Jing Feng), member of the provincial people's congress standing committee and acting chairman of the provincial women's federation, explained these regulations.

Other vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee attending today's meeting were Guo Ruiren, Kang Beisheng, Wang Zhi, Zeng Ming, Liu Yongye, and Cai Liangcheng.

#### Committee Adjourns

OW091411 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress ended on the morning of 8 March. Today's meeting discussed opinions on the preparations for the election of the next people's congresses at the county and township levels and approved the detailed rules and regulations governing the election. Cai Liangcheng,

vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, explained the revision of the detailed rules and regulations.

The meeting also approved the namelist of the members of the delegates' credentials committee of the provincial people's congress standing committee; and examined and approved the report by (Zeng Ming), vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress and chairman of the delegates' credentials committee, on the examination of the qualifications of the delegates. The meeting also examined reports by the various committees under the provincial people's congress standing committee on the examination results of the nine motions designated to these committees by the first session of the provincial people's congress, and examined the inspection report by the capital construction inspection group of the provincial people's congress standing committee on the clean-up work on the province's capital construction projects in 1983. In addition, the meeting also approved a few personnel appointments and removals.

CSO: 4005/456

## EAST REGION

### BRIEFS

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETS--The Standing Committee of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress began its sixth meeting in Hefei on 6 March. The meeting on the morning of 6 March unanimously adopted a resolution of the provincial people's congress standing committee on convening the Second Session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress on 17 April in Hefei. The major items on the agenda of the forthcoming session are to listen to a report on the work of the provincial people's government, to examine and approve the Anhui provincial economic and social development plan for 1984; to examine and approve the final provincial accounts for 1982, a report on the implementation of the 1983 provincial budget and a report on the 1984 provincial budget; to listen to reports on the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate; and to hold elections. [Text] [OW080633 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 84]

WANG DAOHAN ATTENDS AIR-DEFENSE MEETING--After readjustment, the Shanghai Municipal People's Air-Defense Committee has strengthened its organization. The committee held an enlarged meeting on the afternoon of 10 March. Wang Daohan, secretary of Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, mayor of Shanghai municipality, and chairman of Shanghai Municipal People's Air-Defense Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. The meeting conveyed the instructions by the National People's Air-Defense Committee on the work arrangement for 1984, reviewed the people's air-defense work of the municipality in 1983, and laid out the tasks for municipal people's air-defense building for 1984. At present, the municipality has 1.17 million square meters of people's air-defense facilities in operations. The meeting called for, in this new year, continuing to carry out the principles of all-round planning, grasping key issues, integrating the needs of peace and war time, and insisting on quality first. It also called for ensuring and perfecting the organization and building of the people's air-defense departments at all levels, developing air-defense (?systems), strengthening project construction and the building of telecommunications and warning systems, and continuing to do a good job in the propaganda and education on people's air-defense work and war preparations. [Text] [OW130020 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 84]

PARTY RECTIFICATION--According to the JIANGXI RIBAO, the party rectification work guidance group of the Jiangxi provincial party committee called on 9 February a meeting of responsible comrades of the party committees and party organizations of the party rectification units directly under the province and the liaison groups and liaison personnel to summarize the work of the preceding period and express opinions on the continued intensive study of party rectification documents in the future. Comrade Xu Qin [6079 0530], party committee secretary and assistant leader of the guidance group, made a statement at the meeting. He said: Though we made achievements in the preceding period, measured by the requirements of the central government, many problems still exist. To ensure the earnestness of our study of party rectification documents, the provincial party committee has decided to extend by 1 month the first-period study by the party rectification units directly under the province. We must earnestly focus on the links of study, discussion, correction and investigation, in order to study intensively, discuss thoroughly, correct successfully and investigate clearly. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 84 p 1] 6080

CSO: 4005/423

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### CPPCC TEAM SUGGESTIONS ON HAINAN DEVELOPMENT

HK140841 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] According to a report in HAINAN RIBAO, on the afternoon of 12 March, after concluding a 20-day investigation trip in our district, the provincial CPC all-round investigation group, headed by Liao Siguang, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, made suggestions to the leaders of the district CPC Committee on speeding up the development and construction of Hainan, and presented the group's tentative plans. Responsible comrades of the district CPC Committee and the district administrative office, such as Lei Yu and (Wang Yuefeng), listened to their report and expressed their desire to earnestly study the report and to make a success of the development and construction of Hainan. During their investigation trip, the experts and scholars of the provincial CPPCC investigation group visited the South China Tropical Crops Institute, the Chengpo Coal Mine, the Yangpu Port, the Songtao Reservoir, the Hainan Iron Mine, the (Basuo) Port, the Dongfang Saw Mill, the (Yingge) Salt Works, the (Xinglong) Overseas Chinese Farm, Dongfang County, Ledong County, Qiongzhang County, (Hongda), Ya County, Lingshui County, Qionghai County, and Haikou to make investigations on agricultural construction in a broad sense, distribution of industry, communications, energy resources, ecology, foreign trade, and tourism.

The experts held: Since last year, Hainan's leaders at various levels have earnestly implemented the decisions made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on speeding up the development and construction of Hainan and have made great achievements in agriculture and industry, attention has been paid to communications and energy resources, the 10 key construction projects have been started one after another, and an encouraging situation has emerged.

The experts also held: Hainan has great potential, but its superiority in natural resources has yet to be given play. The urgent task is to draw up long-term plans for the comprehensive utilization of Hainan's natural resources in order to speed up the development and construction of Hainan. Thus, the experts made suggestions and put forward tentative plans on Hainan's industrial and agricultural production, communications, port construction, the exploitation of energy and intellectual resources, and other problems.

Members of the provincial CPCC investigation group included (Zhuo Jinxiong), economist and vice president of the provincial Academy of Social Sciences; (Liao Tiefeng), adviser to the provincial Economic Commission; (Guo Zirong), senior engineer of the Guangzhou Automatic Control Institute; Professor (Huang Changxian) of (Ernan) Agricultural College; (Wu Zhuofu), deputy chief engineer of the provincial Power Supply Bureau; (Hou Jianxiu), adviser to the provincial Environmental Protection Bureau; Professor (Chen Shichuan), chairman of the Department of Atmospheric Science, Zhongshan University; (Luo Dizhu), deputy chief engineer of the provincial Highway Bureau; (Yao Tizhi), deputy chief engineer of the provincial Hydroelectric Power Design Institute; (Jiang Dahai), chief engineer of the Hainan Geological Brigade; Associate Professor (Yuan Zicheng) of the South China Tropical Crops Institute; and (Wu Guomin), engineer of the State Administration of Aquatic Products and the Zhu Jiang Aquatic Products Institute, 16 in all.

CSO: 4005/434

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### HUNAN CONFERENCE ON BROADCASTING OPENS 24 FEBRUARY

HK250539 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Comrade (Yang Shifang), director of the provincial Radio and Television Department, spoke at the opening of the 12th Provincial Conference on Radio and Television Work today. He called on comrades engaged in this work throughout the province to brace their spirits, boldly carry out reforms, work hard, and speed up the pace of creating a new situation in Hunan's radio and television work.

The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee held discussions and decided to hold this meeting. The main tasks of the meeting are to seriously implement the spirit of relevant central documents, look into goals and measures in creating a new situation in the province's radio and television work, and sum up and exchange experiences, so as to speed up the creation of a new situation in the province's radio and television work.

In his report, Comrade (Yang Shifang) stressed: We must fully appreciate the spirit of the relevant central documents, and center our efforts on propaganda in striving to create a new situation in the province's radio and television work.

Comrade (Yang Shifang) said: By the end of the century, we should gradually build up a modern propaganda network with Hunan characteristics, and also in harmony with the central authorities, in which wireless and wired broadcasting are integrated, radio and television are simultaneously developed, and the province, cities, and counties are linked up. We should reach advanced national standards in program quality and quantity and also in propaganda scale and technical methods. In order to achieve these aims, every radio and television station must uphold the four basic principles, do well in publicizing the party's line, principles, and policies, and have clear-cut local characteristics.

At present, we must work to improve the quality of propaganda, eliminate and guard against spiritual pollution, and enrich the radio and television programs. We must continue to publicize the 12th Party Congress spirit, the four modernizations drive, and the spirit of the Central Document No 1 of 1984. We must step up ideological education centered on patriotism and communism.

Comrade (Yang Shifang) also proposed measures for creating a new situation. He said: we should take reforms in news programs as the point of breakthrough to stimulate reforms in the whole of radio and television propaganda. Generally speaking, we should improve the appropriateness, credibility, and quality of news propaganda. At the same time, we should also improve the quality of other programs of all types.

CSO: 4005/434

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### GUANGXI DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION CONGRESS ENDS

HK160721 Nanning GUANGXI Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Summary] The Fourth Guangxi Regional Congress of the China Association for Promoting Democracy concluded in Nanning this afternoon. During the congress, the delegates listened to and discussed a report delivered by Qin Yingji, member of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee, on behalf of the regional CPC Committee, and a relayed report on the spirit of the Fifth National Congress of this association.

"The resolution adopted by this congress says that the decision on party rectification and the policy decision on eliminating spiritual pollution made by the 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee are very correct. They were put forth at an opportune time. All members of our association must respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee and, with an attitude of being responsible to the party and the people, conscientiously study the documents on party rectification and offer suggestions and opinions to help the communist party in its rectification. They must also take an active part in eliminating spiritual pollution while working at their posts so as to make due contributions to socialist construction."

In conclusion, the resolution called on all organizations and members of this association to adhere to the four basic principles under the leadership of the CPC and work hard to further develop the patriotic united front so as to fight for the fulfillment of the tasks for the 1980's and to build China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

(Zhang Jingming), executive chairman of the congress, presided over the concluding ceremony and (He Xianglin), another executive chairman, delivered the concluding speech.

CSO: 4005/434

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### CONFERENCE ON COLLECTING PARTY HISTORICAL DATA

HK080958 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] On 6 March, the provincial CPC Committee's Committee for Collecting Party Historical Data held its first plenary session in Zhengzhou after reorganization. The session conveyed suggestions of the provincial CPC Committee and the reorganized Committee for Collecting Party Historical Data, the spirit of the national forum on the work, and the 1983 report and 1984 plans of the reorganized committee. The session also conveyed suggestions of the reorganized committee on the distribution of labor and the tasks of the regions for collecting historical data of the province's eight revolutionary bases.

Zhao Wenfu, chairman of the provincial CPC Committee's Committee for Collecting Party Historical Data, presided over the session and delivered a speech. He pointed out in his speech: After 3 years of hard work, the province has made remarkable achievements in collecting historical data on the party. Particularly, since the Fifth Provincial Conference on Collecting Historical Data on the Party, the province has accelerated the pace of compilation, and a fine situation has been created in the compilation work. However, a handful of CPC committees still do not attach enough importance to the work of collecting historical data on the party. This has, to a certain extent, affected the work.

Comrade Zhao Wenfu pointed out: Committees at all levels for collecting historical data on the party are permanent institutions directly under the CPC Committee of the same level. They carry out their work under the direct leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and the CPC committees at all levels. He urged: CPC committees at all levels must further strengthen the leadership over the work, and call on all committee members and compilation staff to take immediate action, and to strive to fulfill the tasks for 1984 by treating the party rectification work as the motive [word indistinct].

In the afternoon of the same day, the conference held a lively discussion. The participating comrades put forward many rationalization proposals, and unanimously expressed that they would, under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee, make their own contributions for the collection of the region's CPC historical data. (Hou Jiying), Song Yuxi, and (Feng Dengzi), vice chairmen of the Committee for Collecting Historical Data on the Party, and people concerned, totaling more than 50 persons, attended the session.

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### QUANGXI REVIEWS REGION'S FAMILY PLANNING WORK

HK090508 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] The party committee of organs directly under the autonomous region has linked family planning with five stresses, four beauties, and three loves activities in striving to control increases in the birth rate. Since the beginning of last year, all 38,000 office workers and cadres of the 106 units at department and bureau levels which are directly under the autonomous region have strictly followed family planning. The target for one-child families has been attained.

In view of the fact that office workers and cadres are widely scattered and that they move from place to place frequently, the party committee of organs directly under the autonomous region has adopted three measures to ensure that family planning work is properly carried out: 1) Family planning is linked with the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves activities. In making plans for civility and courtesy month activities and in electing civilized units and five-good families, great efforts are made to publicize the idea that doing away with the decadent view of regarding men as superior to women, practicing late marriages, and lowering the birth rate are concrete manifestations of paying attention to civility and ethics and of loving the motherland and socialism and that practicing early marriages, giving birth to more than one child, and discriminating against female babies means not paying attention to civility and ethics and not loving the motherland. Thinking among office workers and cadres on child-bearing is unified in accordance with the child-bearing policies of the party and the state so that child-bearing will meet the needs of the country. 2) Leaders of departments and bureaus are responsible for ensuring that the birth control targets will be met by their respective families, relatives, and units where they work. No individual or unit which has violated regulations concerning family planning can be elected member of a five-good family or a civilized unit. 3) One or two cadres in each department and bureau is to take charge of concrete work in family planning. Part-time propagandists are appointed in offices, teams, and groups under these departments and bureaus to take charge of family planning. In this way, family planning will be concretely and earnestly attended to by special persons in organizations at various levels.

In the past year, 150 leading cadres of the organs have publicized family planning policies at various meetings and have urged cadres and workers to

consciously practice family planning. With the help of leading comrades at various levels, the broad masses of office workers and cadres are consciously practicing family planning and are actively publicizing the work of family planning. Thirty-eight cadres of the regional people's government office, whose families are in the rural areas, the regional Party Committee Investigations and Studies Office, and the regional Radio and Television Department have written letters to cadres' relatives who are in the rural area to publicize family planning policies and knowledge concerning contraception and sterilization.

CSO: 4005/434

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS 10 MARCH

HK121014 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] The seventh meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee opened this morning at the conference room of the provincial people's congress standing committee of the (Hongshan) Hall in Wuchang. The meeting was presided over by Han Ningfu, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. After listening to a report by Shan Yijie, secretary general of the provincial people's congress standing committee, on the draft resolutions of the second meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress, the meeting listened to a report by Vice Governor Tian Ying on the situation of the province's price work, a lecture by Secretary General Shan Yijie on the draft of the provincial people's congress members' appointments and removals, and a lecture by Jiao Dexiu, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, on the draft on technological transfer between the rural and urban areas, and on food hygiene control.

The meeting was attended by Li Fuquan, Tao Shuzeng, Tang Zhe, Zhang Jinxian, Wu Xianwen, Lin Musen, Chu Chuanyu, Wang Zhizhuo, and Lin Shaonan, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee. The meeting was also attended by responsible persons of the provincial people's higher court, the provincial people's procuratorate, departments concerned of the provincial people's government, and of various city and prefectural people's congresses. The meeting began discussions in the afternoon.

CSO: 4005/457

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG MALE STERILIZATION--During the family planning drive, more than 1.15 million males in our province have been sterilized. It is easier to perform sterilization operations on men than on women. The scar is about the size of a grain of rice. Last year alone, more than 442,000 males were sterilized. At present, various parts of the country continue to popularize sterilizations. [Text] [HK090908 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0300 GMT 9 Mar 84]

HUNAN BIRTH RATE DECLINES--According to HUNAN RIBAO, statistics from the provincial planned parenthood departments show that the province's birth rate dropped to 16.51 per 1,000 last year, a decline of 3.77 per 1,000 compared with 1982. Some 190,000 fewer babies were born than in 1982. [Text] [HK120122 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 11 Mar 84]

CSO: 4005/457

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### XIZANG OFFICIAL PRAISES DEMOCRATIC REFORMS

OW090836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Lhasa, March 9 (XINHUA)--The democratic reform in 1959 has made the working people of Tibet the masters of society, and the target of minority people managing their own affairs has been realized there since 1980.

This was stated by Xoikang Tubandain Nyima, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region, in a recent interview with XINHUA on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the democratic reform.

Xoikang Tubandain Nyima, 63, used to be a feudal noble and an official of the fifth rank in the Tibet local government before the liberation of 1951. He was a member of the preparatory committee for the establishment of the autonomous region and vice-chairman of the regional people's government after liberation.

He said that under the serf system before the democratic reform, all powers in Tibet belonged to the three ranks of nobility--feudal nobles, temples and the local government, and that serfs who accounted for 90 percent of the population, had no personal freedom.

The democratic reform ended their rule and the serfs won personal freedom and equal political rights with other people.

Xoikang added that as a result of the centuries-old serf system, working people in Tibet had not been educated and had lacked administrative experience. They needed other nationalities to help manage administrative affairs when the democratic reform ended. At that time, Tibetans only accounted for one-third of cadres. "The situation is quite different now," he said.

Xoikang stressed that the key to realizing regional autonomy of minority nationalities was cadres of minority nationalities.

He said that a large number of minority cadres had been trained and promoted to leading posts in the past 20 years. Up to the end of 1983, Tibetan and other minority cadres had made up 59 percent of the region's

cadres, an increase of 26 percent over the 1960's. Tibetan and other minority cadres account for 80 percent of the leaders and deputy leaders in the regional committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the People's Congress, the People's Political Consultative Congress, 74 percent at prefectural and city level and 100 percent under county level. All heads of the people's government and the people's congress standing committees at all levels in the region are minority people. Of course, he said, quite a number of ordinary cadres in these institutions are still people of the Han nationality.

Taking the regional people's government as an example, Xoikang explained how minority cadres exercised their authority. The government is led by Chairman Doje Cedain, a Tibetan, and all of the six vice-chairmen, two of whom are Hans, work as his assistants. Each is assigned personal responsibility for a field and gets his instructions from and submits reports to the chairman. Day-to-day government work is handled by Executive Vice-Chairman Doje Cering who is also a Tibetan.

The regional congress leader stated that fundamental purpose of the regional people's congress, the organ of the region's highest power, was to represent the people of various nationalities in exercising their rights as masters to make decisions on major issues in the region, draw up laws and regulations, appoint and remove government officials, and supervise the government, people's court and procuratorate. The congress has drawn up a dozen local laws respecting specific conditions and the wishes of the minority nationalities, he added.

The minimum age for Tibetans to get married, according to the local law, is 20 for man and 18 for woman. In other parts of the country, no marriage shall be contracted before the man has reached 22 and woman 20.

He said that there were also a large number of Tibetan cadres working in national leading bodies of the Communist Party, the people's congress, the people's government and the CPPCC National Committee. Two of the 20 vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee are Tibetan, he said.

CSO: 4000/255

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### SICHUAN RECRUITS INTELLECTUALS INTO PARTY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 84 p 3

[Article: "More Than 10,000 Intellectuals Admitted into the Party in Sichuan Province Last Year"]

[Text] Reporter Luo Maocheng [5012 5399 1004] reports the following: Sichuan's party organizations of the various levels felt a political interest in the progress and growth of the intellectuals. Last year, 11,804 "Bashan scholars" had the honor of joining the party, constituting 33.2 percent of the new members of the year. Among them, 73.9 percent were middle-aged intellectuals. More than half of them were scientific and technical backbone elements, superior teachers and advanced workers playing vanguard and exemplary roles at their own posts.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Sichuan's party organizations of the various levels earnestly implemented the party's intellectuals policy, firmly eradicated the "leftwing" ideological influence and overcame the prejudices against the intellectuals. They stressed the ideological education of party members, held forums of all kinds, earnestly studied the relevant documents of the Party Central Committee, and unified the ideology on the party's correct policy. Among the new members in recent years, the proportion of intellectuals increased every year. In 1978, intellectuals constituted 7.3 percent of the new members, but rose to 26 percent by 1982, and there was an increase last year over the previous year.

In recruiting intellectuals into the party, many units gave attention to typical models. By means of intensive and careful effort, the Leshan prefectural party committee recruited 19 influential and qualified intellectuals and unfolded a new phase. The four professors and assistant professors of the Chengdu telecommunication engineering college who had filed their applications many years ago were admitted last year. Receiving an education and encouragement, many teachers grew firmer in their faith in the party.

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CSO: 4005/418

## NORTH REGION

### SHANXI INVESTIGATES MALPRACTICE IN COAL DEPARTMENT

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 84 p 1

[Article: "Shanxi Makes Progress in Investigating and Handling Unhealthy Trends in Coal Department"]

[Text] Staff reporter and SHANXI RIBAO reporter report the following: Firmly following the spirit of simultaneous arranging and correction in party rectification, the Shanxi provincial party committee focused on the Shanxi coal department's unhealthy trend of utilizing "cooperative coal" and thoroughly and firmly investigated and handled the matter.

This paper reported on page 1 of its 10 January issue that the serious unhealthy practice followed by the Shanxi provincial coal department of utilizing "cooperative coal" to blackmail and extort money from users. In mid-February the Shanxi provincial party committee and provincial government sent a 52-member "Shanxi provincial cooperative coal investigation and interview group" to Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Shandong to express regrets, solicit their opinions and criticisms, and intensively investigate the unhealthy trends and illegal acts. It consulted with them by seeking the truth from the facts and according to policies, and made deliveries or refunds as called for. Meanwhile, the group discussed with them the management method of coal cooperation in the future. Before it left Taiyuan, Wang Senhao [3769 2773 3185], assistant secretary of the Shanxi provincial party committee and provincial governor, stated that the achievements of Shanxi's coal cooperation with its brother provinces and cities were primary. Nevertheless, serious problems did indeed exist. Certain individuals utilized the "coal authority" in their hands to follow unhealthy trends and seek private gain. A few corrupt persons accepted bribes and committed crimes. The provincial party committee focused on the investigation and handling of the coal department's unhealthy trends and propelled the progress of the party rectification work as a whole.

The coal department party committee made a preliminary examination of the blackmail and extortion by means of "cooperative coal" in the past several years, and the 170,000 plus yuan of funds withheld from Jiangsu's Wujiang county without compensation were refunded in full to the owner. The 310,000 plus yuan in underpayment on automobiles and furniture purchased

from other provinces were reported to the provincial government for handling. The underpayment on woolen material purchased by the coal department leaders of departmental level was paid in full. The department chief and party committee secretary created an unfavorable impression on the masses by utilizing their offices to place many of their children and relatives. Recently, under the supervision of the provincial party committee work group, the right and wrong were clarified and, in accordance with the relevant policies, the cases were rationally and individually handled according to their merits. Five individuals were returned to their former units or handed over to the labor personnel branch for new assignments, and the cases of six others are in the course of being handled. Former administrative office chief Xue Guangming [5641 0342 2494] violated the criminal code by utilizing coal cooperation to demand bribes and embezzle public property. Upon approval by the Taiyuan city people's procuratorate, he was arrested on 8 February.

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CSO: 4005/423

## NORTH REGION

### SHANXI HOLDS FORUM ON RADIO, TELEVISION WORK

HK121036 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Yesterday morning [10 March], Comrade Wang Kewen, deputy secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the conference of radio and television bureau chiefs at the prefectural and city levels on implementing central document No 37 from 1983 and creating a new situation in this province's radio and television work.

Comrade Wang Kewen pointed out that the CPC Central Committee circular on approving and transmitting the Ministry of Radio and Television outline on radio and television is very important. It is a document of guiding importance in creating a new situation in radio and television work, which must be conscientiously implemented. He required that a plan should be worked out by both higher and lower authorities for speeding up the construction and development of radio and television undertakings and that the plan should be realized step by step so as to achieve a preliminary improvement each year and a great improvement in 3 years. The matters concerning other departments should be solved through consultation with these departments.

Comrade Wang Kewen also required radio and television departments to do a good job in fulfilling their glorious tasks of radio and television education and serving the entire party, the entire army, and the people of all nationalities of the entire country in their efforts to build socialist material and spiritual civilization. The main task for radio and television departments and bureaus is to conduct propaganda. The work in other fields, such as in administration and promoting business, must serve this main task. All propaganda and reports must be conducive to the construction of socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics, to the prosperity of our country, and to the happiness of the people. They must not spread spiritual pollution.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Kewen said that in order to fulfill the above-mentioned tasks, it is necessary to speed up the training of the cadres' contingent and raise the political and professional quality of cadres as well as their cultural level. He encouraged the participants to do a remarkable job in fulfilling the tasks and armed with the spirit of reform and the spirit of blazing new trails, endeavor to create a new situation in radio and television work.

CSO: 4005/464

## NORTH REGION

### HU QIAOMU'S ARTICLE ON HUMANISM EXTOLLED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Li Yuanpu [2621 0337 3184] and Zhang Shuying [1728 3219 5391]: "Tianjin's Theoretical Workers Discuss Hu Qiaomu's Important Article and Urge Distinction from Incorrect Ideological Trends"]

[Text] Tianjin 17 Feb (XINHUA)--When discussing Hu Qiaomu's important article "On Humanism and Alienation" at a recent forum, some college professors and theoretical workers felt that, clearing up the ideological confusion on the theoretical front in the preceding period, boosting morale, and enhancing theoretical understanding, the article has an important theoretical and practical significance in upholding the four basic principles and building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Vice Chairman Ren Jingang [0117 6855 0474] of the Political Education Department, Tianjin Teachers University, stated that, for a long time, two deviations existed on the issue of humanism in the theoretical field: One was the total negation of humanism, including socialist humanism. This "leftwing" ideology became a pretext for the advocacy of an abstract and supra-class humanism by some people. The other deviation was replacing socialist humanism with abstract humanism, using the so-called abstract and supra-class good nature of man as the starting point to observe issues, and blaming the negative phenomena and unsolved contradictions in the socialist society on the failure to start from man. Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article refuted the theoretical errors of making humanism the world outlook and the historical outlook and revealed its historical idealist essence. He pointed out at the same time that we must vigorously advocate socialist humanism which serves as the principle of ethics, thereby clarifying the dividing lines with the "leftwing" and rightwing deviations.

Many comrades at the forum also discussed, in connection with practical work, what they had learned from the article. Du Yiping [2629 0076 1627], advisor of Tianjin administrative management college, said that controversies on the issue of making ideological and political work scientific

existed in the preceding period. Some comrades thought that creating management methods by analyzing psychological conditions and changes was making ideological and political work scientific. Many disagreed, but they were unable to clarify the issue in theory. Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article provided the theoretical weapon for the solution. The objectives of ideological and political work are concrete, and the man of society is not abstract. Therefore, man's thinking, psychology and behavior cannot be observed apart from his social relations. We must start from people's social relations and summarize the laws of ideological and political work before we can gradually make ideological and political work scientific.

All participants felt that Hu Qiaomu's article also has a pioneer significance in spreading the socialist democratic spirit. Many comrades declared that, when publishing this important theoretical article, the author, on the status of a participant, expounded his viewpoint on an equal and comradely basis and demonstrated an attitude of making a highly principled consultation. His excellent style not only possesses an important significance in advancing the current discussion of humanism and alienation, but also produces a far-reaching influence on spreading in the future the Marxist academic trend and writing style and socialist democracy.

All participants at the forum declared with deep feelings that Hu Qiaomu's article discusses the basic Marxist theoretical issues, but that some theoretical workers have a confused understanding of these very issues. Therefore, in terms of the theoretical workers, thoroughly studying the basic Marxist theories for the purpose of building a socialist material and spiritual civilization is an extremely urgent matter.

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CSO: 4005/418

## NORTH REGION

### HOUSEWORK SERVICE COMPANY POPULAR WITH RESIDENTS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 84 p 4

[Article: "Beijing's First Housework Service Company Actively Performs Its Work"]

[Text] XINHUA reporter Huang Wei [7806 1218] and staff reporter Xiao Du [2556 3256] report the following: In the 2 months since its formation, the Beijing Chaoyang housework service company, the first of its kind in the capital, made preliminary results and won the favorable response of residents and society. After holding discussions with those in need of their service in the Jingsong residential area and reaching agreements, the 140 service personnel from Miyun county in the far suburbs sent by the company to Beijing have proceeded to the various households to render service.

With the development of the modernization construction, the contradiction between work, study and housework for the broad cadres and workers grew ever more pronounced, while the jobless and the idle needed placement. After clarifying the conditions in social surveys, the Beijing municipal women's federation felt that, in order to do something concrete for the masses and relieve the worries of many workers, especially the women workers, they must actively focus on the contradiction, take concrete and effective measures and properly organize housework service. Their idea received the support and interest of the Beijing municipal party committee. Thus, they organized the first housework service company in December last year.

The purpose of the company is to organize jobless youths and idle labor in society and provide all kinds of service to urban residents. The services include babysitting, caring for the old and doing chores in homes and looking after patients in hospitals. The forms of service are flexible and manifold, by month, by day, by half-day or by hour. By agreement between the company and the labor personnel branch and in accordance with the provisions in the relevant documents of the state and the city, the jobless youths taking part in the project retain their

rights to work recruitment, higher education and enlistment in the army, and the actual time worked after joining the company is credited to their seniority.

To instill respect for their posts and improve the quality of service, the company gives short-term training to every group of personnel, including the ideological education of serving the people, work ethics, child care, family cooking, use of household appliances, and health care and nursing. It also makes the necessary investigation and physical examination of the workers and requires 1 day of political studies per month for those at their posts. It sets uniform pay standard and scale and management methods. After studying and training, the service personnel find that housework is also social labor and feel a sense of honor and responsibility. The user households report that the service personnel trained by the company are reliable and efficient.

Since its formation 2 months ago, more than 700 people have registered their requests with the company for service personnel. To satisfy the need, the company recently contacted the counties and towns in Beijing's suburbs for the purpose of organizing their surplus labor for housework service.

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CSO: 4005/418

## NORTHWEST REGION

### SHAANXI CRACKS DOWN ON CORRUPTION IN LAND OFFICE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by reporter Hua Nianlun [5478 1628 6544]: "Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee Severely Punishes 'Land Tyrants' and 'Land Masters'"]

[Text] Xian, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--Certain cadres of the Xian municipal land acquisition office used "land" for private gain, openly demanded and accepted bribes, and turned into Xian's "land tigers" and "land masters."

During the recent party rectification, the Shaanxi provincial party committee decided to dismiss vice chairman Li Xianghui [2621 4161 6540] of the land office from his post and planned to severely handle those involved with him.

Utilizing the desire of some units to obtain more desirable sections and pay less fees, Li Xianghui and others of the land office wantonly indulged in blackmail and extortion for private gain. In 1980, when the Shaanxi provincial electronics industry department needed land for construction, Li Xianghui, accountant Zhao Zhidao [6392 1807 6670] and others asked for television units at "internal prices" from the department. Feeling that refusal would be detrimental to its request for land, the department used its capital construction funds to buy a 400-yuan 12-inch black and white "Haiyan" television unit for each of the leaders and cadres of the land office and charged them only 250 yuan per unit. Realizing that it was another chance for extortion when the department requested a suitable reduction of the fee, the cadres of the land office inquired "whether you can do us another good turn?" The department took the hint readily and bought them each a 382-yuan "Xinhua" recorder and charged them between 100 and 200 yuan. After accepting such favors, Li Xianghui and others, in the name of "provision fee," reduced 12,172 yuan from the fee. As a result, Li Xianghui and others made a profit, the department won a reduction in the land fee, and the state suffered a loss.

In early 1981, the productive service company of the Xincheng district Xiyilu neighborhood office needed land. After completing the procedure,

the cadres of the land office informed the company that each of them wanted to have a set of sofas made and to have it done before the Spring Festival. As the plants under the company had no material for making sofas, the company had to buy from a woodware store a pair of sofa chairs and an electroplated tea table for each of them. Not until it was investigated by the departments concerned did the cadres of the land office pay 30 yuan per set.

Besides accepting bribes and benefiting themselves at public expense, Li Xianghui and others also made false reports to obtain missed meal allowances, totaling 2,480 yuan for the 6 cadres. It has now been discovered through investigation that the unauthorized fee reductions for land and the violations of financial and economic discipline by the land office cadres resulted in a loss of more than 500,000 yuan to the state.

In addition, utilizing his office and "connections," Li Xianghui changed the rural registration of his wife and three sons to urban registration and found a job for his wife with the help of the units requesting land, thereby creating an extremely bad impression among the masses.

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CSO: 4005/423

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON RED ARMYMEN IN JIANGXI

OW260359 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the party organizations and governments at various levels and the masses of people in Ganzhou Prefecture, Jiangxi Province, have meticulously taken care of more than 200 retired Red Armymen in the prefecture to enable them to pass their remaining years happily.

Southern Ganzhou was an old Soviet area during the second civil war in China. In those years, the people here enthusiastically joined the Red Army and many places in the Soviet area were commended as model units for aiding the battlefield. In recent years, many erstwhile Red Army fighters have retired and returned to their native place. The local leading cadres and the people have great respect for the veteran revolutionaries. They send gifts to the veteran Red Armymen on festival days. Some veteran Red Armymen are invited to act as advisers to major local construction projects. They also report to the Red Armymen on the situation of local industrial and agricultural production and solicit their opinions.

More than 40 veteran Red Armymen in the prefecture have assumed honor posts in their local county people's congresses and CPPCC committees. Another 90 Red Armymen have been hired as instructors to the young pioneers or advisers to the concerned departments.

The local people have shown much solicitude for the livelihood of the Red Armymen. The counties and cities have set up supply centers nearby the living quarters of the retired Red Armymen to sell them meat, eggs, and other nonstaple foods. Workers and staff members of the grain departments in Ganzhou city, Ningdu, Xingguo, and Yudu Counties regularly deliver grain, edible oil, and bean products to their homes. Over the past few years, Ruijin County has organized more than 100 service teams to do household chores for the old Red Armymen. In view of their difficulties in obtaining wood for fuel, concerned departments of Yudu County and various communes dispatch vehicles to (Meiyao) and its vicinity to deliver timber and coal to 24 Red Army families in 15 communes. Public health departments regularly conduct medical checkups for the veteran Red Armymen.

CSO: 4005/458

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGDONG MARKS SUN YI-XIAN DEATH ANNIVERSARY

HK131115 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Excerpt] This morning, more than 100 people from various sectors in Guangzhou and Guangdong Province held a ceremony in front of the statue of Dr Sun Yi-xian in Guangzhou's Dr Sun Yi-xian Memorial Hall to mark the 59th anniversary of the death of Dr Sun Yi-xian, the great revolutionary forerunner. The ceremony was officiated by (Zhang Xiaoyi), vice chairman of the Guangdong provincial committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT and chairman of the Guangzhou city committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT.

The provincial and city people's governments, the provincial and city CPPCC committees, the united front departments of the provincial and city CPC committees, and the provincial and city committees of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT presented baskets of flowers to Dr Sun Yi-xian's statue. Present at the ceremony were the responsible persons of the standing committees of the provincial and city people's congresses, such as Luo Xiongcai, Chen Anliang, Liang Yiwen, Liang Ruochen, and (Gao Wenyi), the responsible persons of the provincial and city people's governments, such as Yang Li and Lai Zhuyan, the responsible persons of the provincial and city CPPCC committees, such as Liang Weilin, Luo Jun, Huang Kang, Guo Qiaoran, Chen Yilin, Zuo Hongtao, Li Jiezhi, (Luo Peiyuan), (Yao Huihua), (Lei Yuexin), and (Li Weigang), the responsible persons of the united front departments of the provincial and city CPC committees, such as (Zheng Qun), (Li Xingyang), (Zhao Wenyuan), (Tan Wei), (Xu Liang), (Chen En), and the responsible persons of the provincial and city committees of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT.

CSO: 4005/458

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANG YONGHUI INSPECTS NANCHANG ARMY SCHOOL

OW140434 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Commander Jiang Yonghui of the Fuzhou PLA Units, accompanied by Commander Wang Baotian of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District, inspected the Nanchang Army School on 12 March.

Commander Jiang toured the students' dormitory, self-study rooms, ordnance rooms and servicemen's club of the school and cordially inquired of students about their study, training and daily life. He inspected the school's language, mechanics, optics, heat and electricity laboratories used for the education of 4-year college students. Full of zest, he also watched a color film portraying life at the military school.

He addressed the cadres, fighters and students of the school, saying: A military school should be a place where qualified personnel are trained to build a spiritual civilization. It should conscientiously organize its students to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and military science and technology. It should strive to train a large number of qualified commanders with communist ideals and morality, knowledge of military science and a strong sense of organization and discipline, who fear neither hardship nor death and who are determined to devote themselves to national defense. By so doing, a military school can contribute to expediting the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of our army.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### MILITARY BOOKS PUBLISHED IN BEIJING

OW021329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Article: "Publication News in Brief"]

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA)--"Weaponry," the first book of a four-volume "Chinese Military History," will be issued soon by the People's Liberation Army Publishing House.

The book traces the development of Chinese weapons from the Qin Dynasty (221 B.C.-27 B.C.) to the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. It covers weapons made of stone, bronze and iron as well as firearms of various kinds.

Among the leading contributors is Guo Rugui, former lieutenant general of the Kuomintang Army and now a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The title of the book was written by Ye Jianying and the preface by Wang Zhen, both senior Chinese revolutionaries.

The other three volumes--"Military Strategy," "Military Systems" and "Military Theory," will be published over the next three or four years. The whole series will total more than three million Chinese characters and contain hundreds of illustrations.

Also to be published are two appendices to the series--a chronicle and a collection of maps of wars in Chinese history.

Four chronicles on the "Xiang Army," a warlord armed force in Hunan Province during the late Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), have been published by the Yuelu Studio of Hunan Province.

The books record the history of the army, founded by Hunan warlord Zeng Guofan (1811-1872), from its start in 1853 to its suppression of peasants; uprisings and its water march into Xinjiang to safeguard China's territorial integrity.

Evaluation of the "Xiang Army" has been a subject of research for Chinese historians. Specialists believe that the books will provide them with important historical data.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

XINJIANG PLA WORKERS' FARMS--The eighth agricultural division of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps has set up worker household farms. By the end of February, the 18 state-run farms in the whole division had set up some 1,400 household farms. According to the spirit of the 1984 Document No 1 of the central authorities, the divisional CPC committee and the regimental CPC committees in the division have clearly stipulated that the land held by the worker household farms under contract will remain unchanged for from 3 to 15 years. Some household farms are assisted by exemption from profit delivery and taxes and by being given priority in loans. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Mar 84 HK]

NAVY OFFICIAL COMMENDS GUANGZHOU SCHOOL--Nie Kuiju, deputy commander of the PLA Navy, yesterday afternoon came to Guangzhou from Beijing on a special trip on behalf of the CPC Committee of the PLA Navy, to comfort those students, cadres, and soldiers of the vehicle team of the naval surface warships school who heroically put out a fire and protected state property on 7 March. Deputy Commander Nie Kuiju read a comfort letter written by the CPC Committee of the PLA Navy to all comrades of No 7 team of the students of the naval surface warships school and encouraged them to continuously learn from the advanced deeds of Lei Feng, Zhu Boru, Zhang Haide, and the heroic collective who saved the lives of others on Huashan mountain, so as to make greater contributions to building socialist spiritual civilization. In order for the (Dongqing) sesame-processing factory, which caught fire, to resume production as soon as possible, the naval surface warships school yesterday morning dispatched some 200 students to help the factory clean up the debris left from the fire. [Text] [HK121020 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Mar 84]

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